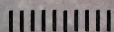


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RECORD OF DECISION



Wyoming Interstate Company Piceance Basin Expansion Project

United States Department of the Interior

Bureau of Land Management
Wyoming and Colorado

FERC/EIS-0181D

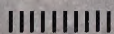
FERC Docket No. CP05-54-000

BLM Right-Of-Way Serial Number
WYW60264

November 2005

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2005b

RECORD OF DECISION



Wyoming Interstate Company Piceance Basin Expansion Project

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November 2005



RECORD OF DECISION



Wyoming Interstate Company Piceance Basin Expansion Project

United States Department of the Interior

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FERC/EIS-0181D
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United States Department of the Interior

RECORD OF DECISION

for the

WYOMING INTERSTATE COMPANY
PICEANCE BASIN EXPANSION PROJECT

WYOMING AND COLORADO

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

WYOMING STATE OFFICE

Rawlins Field Office

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

COLORADO STATE OFFICE

Little Snake Field Office

White River Field Office

November 2005

United States Department of the Interior



Bureau of Land Management
Rawlins Field Office
PO Box 2407
Rawlins, Wyoming 82301
Ph: (307) 328-4200

In Reply
Refer to:
WYW-160264

November 3, 2005

Dear Interested Party:

This letter is to announce the availability of the Record of Decision for the Piceance Basin Expansion Project, a 141.8-mile natural gas transmission pipeline project, proposed by Wyoming Interstate Company, Ltd. (WIC). We are mailing a copy of the Record of Decision to all parties that commented on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and other parties that requested a copy of the decision.

BLM's decision is to approve a new right-of-way across public land for the Proposed Action alternative as discussed in the Final EIS, dated August 2005. The EIS was prepared by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) and BLM was a cooperating agency in the preparation of the document. The FERC issued separate approval for WIC's project under FERC Order Issuing Certificate, dated September 22, 2005.

This decision allows construction of a 24-inch diameter natural gas transmission pipeline, a natural gas compressor station, related metering and valve stations, and one microwave communication facility. The pipeline originates at the existing Greasewood Hub southwest of Meeker, CO in Rio Blanco County, and terminates at the existing Wamsutter Compressor Station, along I-80 in Sweetwater County, WY. Construction of the pipeline will be during the fall and winter of 2005/2006. It is expected that some final restoration and rehabilitation activities may be completed during the summer and fall of 2006 depending on winter construction conditions. This decision also approves Temporary Use Permits that provide extra work space for staging and material storage along the pipeline route, contractor yards, and access roads.

The transmission pipeline will pass through federal lands administered by the BLM, State lands administered by the Colorado Division of Wildlife, and the Colorado State Land Board. Approximately half of the pipeline crosses private property.

The Record of Decision was signed on November 3, 2005. Additional copies of the BLM Record of Decision can be obtained by contacting Tom Hurshman, BLM Project Manager, at (970) 240-5345.

Sincerely,

Tom Hurshman
Project Manager

Attachment: ROD

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

Decision: This document constitutes the Record of Decision (ROD) of the Department of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for the Wyoming Interstate Company (WIC) Piceance Basin Expansion Project (PBEP) natural gas pipeline. This ROD is prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Mineral Leasing Act (MLA), the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA), and other applicable federal laws and regulations.

After extensive environmental analysis, consideration of public comments, and application of pertinent federal laws and policies, it is the decision of the DOI and the BLM to authorize right-of-way (ROW), WYW-160264, and grant associated temporary use permits (TUPs) for construction, operation, and maintenance of the PBEP. The grant and associated TUPs are on the alignment identified by the Federal Environmental Regulatory Commission (FERC) and the BLM as the Proposed Action in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) published on August 19, 2005. The Proposed Action, as modified by FERC recommendations and mitigation measures contained in the FEIS, is the preferred alternative for the BLM. All mitigating measures and recommendations made by the FERC that are contained in Chapter 5 of the FEIS, and the Terms and Conditions of Approval appended to this ROD, will be applied.

Need for the Project: The PBEP pipeline is planned to provide natural gas transportation service between the Piceance Basin in the Central Rocky Mountain region and existing interstate natural gas shippers at Wamsutter, Wyoming. The PBEP will tie into existing pipelines that would carry the gas to markets in both the western and central United States (U.S.). The need for the project is dictated by an increasing natural gas supply (production) in the Rocky Mountain region, which is occurring without a concurrent increase in pipeline capacity to transport this gas out from the production basins and into the interstate pipeline network.

Project Description: The PBEP includes constructing, operating, and maintaining approximately 141.8 miles of 24-inch-diameter natural gas pipeline, 1,650 horsepower of additional compression at an existing compressor station, four new metering stations, and related facilities. The pipeline would extend between the existing Colorado Interstate Gas Company (CIG)¹ Wamsutter Compressor Station in Sweetwater County, Wyoming, and the Greasewood Hub in the Piceance Basin, terminating at the existing CIG Greasewood Compressor Station in Rio Blanco County, Colorado. The PBEP would be designed to receive and transport up to 350,000 dekatherms per day (Dthd; equivalent to about 341 million cubic feet per day [Mcf]) from the Greasewood Hub to the CIG Wamsutter Compressor Station, where it would interconnect with two interstate transportation pipelines. WIC has contract obligations to meet the needs of Williams Power Company, Inc. (Williams), a major Piceance Basin gas producer, to transport natural gas from the Piceance Basin to markets in the east or westward from Wamsutter.

WIC proposes to install an additional 1,650-horsepower compressor located within the existing fenced area at the existing CIG Greasewood Compressor Station, southwest of Meeker, Colorado. WIC also proposes to construct two new microwave communication facilities, one in Rio Blanco and one in Moffat County, Colorado, to regulate and monitor remote valve locations.

WIC has requested a 30-year term for the ROW under the MLA. The grant would expire on December 31, 2034, unless, prior thereto, the grant is relinquished, abandoned, terminated, or modified pursuant to the terms and conditions of the ROW grant or of any applicable federal law or regulation. The ROW grant is renewable.

¹ Colorado Interstate Gas and Wyoming Interstate Company are both affiliates of El Paso Corporation.

TUPs would be authorized through December 31, 2007, in association with the permanent 50-foot-wide ROW grant for the following facilities:

1. an additional temporary construction area approximately 35 feet wide located along the 50-foot-wide permanent ROW (an additional 10 feet on the spoil side and an additional 25 feet on the working side of the ROW), along the entire length of the permanent ROW (except in riparian vegetation where the overall construction width is limited to a total of 75 feet).
2. an additional 15-foot strip adjacent to the working side of the construction ROW for snow removal.
3. additional temporary work space at approximately 210 locations including waterbody and wash crossings, road and railroad crossings, truck turnarounds, steep slopes, foreign pipeline crossovers, and staging areas.
4. temporary access road locations needed during construction of the project.

Temporary use areas and access roads will be used during the construction and restoration phases of the project.

Decision Rationale: As described further in this ROD, the decision to grant the ROW and TUPs to WIC for the PBEP reflects careful consideration and resolution of the issues that surfaced in the environmental review process.

This decision fulfills both the spirit and legal requirements for managing federal lands, as provided by the MLA and FLPMA. Granting the ROW and TUPs to WIC is in the public interest because it will help provide a stable natural gas supply for the United States. Mitigation measures included in the ROW grant and TUPs are incorporated by reference from the PBEP Plan of Development and Section 5.5 of the FEIS. This decision reflects the careful balancing of the many competing public interests in managing federal lands for public benefit and their intended use.

Public Involvement: This decision is based on a comprehensive environmental analysis and full public involvement. The FERC and BLM engaged highly qualified technical experts to analyze environmental effects of the PBEP. Members of the public contributed to the analysis and consideration of the many environmental issues arising out of the environmental review process. The FERC and BLM used the best available science and technology to address important issues of environmental resource protection.

Environmental Review Process: The FERC was the lead Federal agency under the NEPA responsible for preparation of the EIS for the PBEP with the BLM as a cooperating Federal agency, providing resource information and expertise, environmental analysis, and comment.

Consultation with Other Agencies: In addition to the FERC and BLM, other federal, state, and local agencies will use the EIS in approving or issuing permits or approvals for all or part of the proposed project. Because of the need for data input, permits, and approvals from other agencies, consultations took place with the federal, state, and local government agencies for this EIS.

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RECORD OF DECISION
for the
WYOMING INTERSTATE COMPANY
PICEANCE BASIN EXPANSION PROJECT
WYOMING/COLORADO

I. DECISION

My decision is to grant right-of-way (ROW) WYW-160264, and grant associated temporary use permits (TUPs) for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the proposed Piceance Basin Expansion Project (PBEP) natural gas pipeline. The preferred route for the pipeline is the applicant's Proposed Action, as modified by recommendations made by the Federal Environmental Regulatory Commission (FERC) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The project includes 141.8 miles of 24-inch-diameter natural gas pipeline, 1 new compressor station, 9 main line valves, 4 delivery and receipt meter stations, 3 pigging facilities, 2 microwave communication facilities, and other related facilities and actions as described in the PBEP Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS), dated August 19, 2005. Within the existing Colorado Interstate Gas Company (CIG) Wamsutter Compressor Station, lateral pipelines would tie the PBEP pipeline into existing CIG and Wyoming Interstate Company (WIC) interstate pipelines.

The BLM has determined that the proposed route as modified by recommendations contained in the FEIS is the preferred alternative. Review of data supplied for the project, field investigations, scoping, literature research, alternatives analysis, and contacts with federal, tribal, state, and local agencies and members of the public indicates the proposed project would result in limited adverse environmental impact. If the project is constructed and operated in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and mitigating measures, it would be an environmentally acceptable action. Principal reasons supporting this conclusion are:

1. Approximately 82 percent of the 141.8-mile-long proposed pipeline would be located adjacent to existing pipeline, utility, or road ROWs. Where the proposed pipeline route would parallel existing utilities, WIC's new permanent ROW would be adjacent to and overlap the existing permanent ROW. The new pipeline would generally be installed with a 40-foot offset from the nearest existing pipeline;
2. The project would be consistent with or in conformance with all BLM Resource Management Plans, and with known State and local land management plans;
3. WIC would implement its Plan of Development (POD) that includes the following site-specific plans: Traffic and Transportation Management Plan; Department of Transportation (DOT) Pipeline Emergency Response Plan; Fire Prevention and Suppression Plan; Conservation Measures Plan; Spill Prevention, Containment and Countermeasure Plan; Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan; Blasting Plan; Hydrostatic Test Plan; Noxious and Invasive Weed Control Plan; Winter Construction Plan; WIC's Upland Erosion Control, Revegetation, and Maintenance Plan; and WIC's Wetland and Waterbody Construction and Mitigation Procedures; Reclamation Plan; Unanticipated Discovery Plan; and Environmental Compliance Procedures. These plans would protect natural resources during construction and operation of the PBEP;
4. Use of the horizontal directional drill (HDD) method would avoid disturbances to the beds and banks of the White River, the Yampa River, and the Little Snake River associated wetlands;
5. The appropriate consultations with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), State Historical Preservation Officers (SHPOs), other affected land management agencies, Native Americans, and any appropriate compliance actions resulting from these consultations, would be completed before WIC is granted a Notice to Proceed to begin construction in any given area; and
6. An environmental inspection program implemented by WIC and a Federal agency Environmental Compliance Monitoring Program implemented by the FERC/BLM would ensure compliance with all mitigating measures contained as terms and conditions of approval in the ROW grant, WIC's approved POD, and the FEIS for the project.

The Terms and Conditions of Approval that will be included in the ROW grant authorizing the PBEP on federal land are listed in Appendix A. The committed mitigation measures from the FEIS are listed in Appendix C. WIC's POD has been written as a general construction guide and contains all mitigation measures regardless of land ownership for the project. With few exceptions, the same mitigating measures applicable to federal land would be applied on adjacent state and private land unless different provisions are spelled out in easement documents for private or state land or in WIC's implementation plan with the FERC.

Specifically, this decision affects federal lands as follows:

ROW WYW-160264 (Federal land only)

- 1) Authorize construction, operation, and maintenance of a 24-inch-diameter, buried, steel pipeline across approximately 65.46 miles of federal land administered by BLM, between the Greasewood Hub located near Greasewood Gulch in Rio Blanco County, Colorado, and the existing CIG Wamsutter Compressor Station along I-80 near Wamsutter in Sweetwater County, Wyoming. The ROW width granted for the pipeline would be 50 feet (25 feet each side of the centerline), across 345,635 feet of federal land, containing approximately 396.73 acres. Included as appurtenant facilities in the ROW grant on federal land are 1 compressor station, 3 main line valves, 1 pig launcher and receiver facility, 2 meter stations, 1 microwave communication facility, and access roads to surface facilities.
- 2) Authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Greasewood Compressor Station. The WIC Greasewood Compressor Station is located entirely within the existing fenced boundary of the CIG Greasewood Compressor Station on approximately 2.88 acres. The existing CIG compressor station ROW on BLM-administered land covers 9.7 acres and is located at PBEP milepost (MP) 141.7.
- 3) Authorize the use and maintenance of access roads needed for the life of the project to provide legal access to aboveground facilities at the Greasewood Compressor Station, main line valve numbers 3, 5, and 9, the Juniper Mountain communication site access road, and the Magnetic Mountain communication site access road. The access roads granted for the life of the pipeline are 15 feet wide, and cross approximately 84,470 feet of federal land, containing approximately 29.07 acres.
- 4) Authorize the Juniper Mountain microwave communication facility on federal lands on a site 50 feet by 50 feet, containing 0.06 acre.
- 5) Authorize TUPs for the following:
 - A. An additional 35 feet of extra construction width (10 feet on the spoil side and 25 feet on the working side) along most of the entire length of the pipeline ROW (except where the overall construction width is limited to 75 feet wide in wetland and riparian areas). The TUP for extra construction width is approximately 345,635 feet long and 35 feet wide, containing 277.71 acres.
 - B. One hundred eighteen (118) temporary extra work spaces in addition to the 35 feet of extra construction width, at deep waterbody and wash crossings, road and railroad crossings, truck turnarounds, foreign pipeline crossovers, and contractor staging areas as defined on PBEP alignment sheets. Additional work sites vary in size and are further described in Appendix F of this ROD. The 118 additional work sites vary in size and affect approximately 169.54 acres.
 - C. Authorize the use of access roads on a temporary basis to transport personnel, equipment, vehicles, and materials to the construction ROW. All access road TUPs are 35 feet in width, 943,504 feet in length (178.69 miles), and contain approximately 758.12 acres. Locations and classifications of access roads are identified in the PBEP Traffic and Transportation Management Plan in the POD, Appendix B.
 - D. Authorize an additional 15 feet of space to be used for snow removal along the construction ROW in locations where the construction ROW is limited to 85 feet in width. The snow removal zone would not be cleared of vegetation or graded. Snow could be plowed or blown onto the area with

a snow blower but no vehicle traffic is allowed on the strip. The areas are 15 feet wide, approximately 275,044 feet long, and contain approximately 94.71 acres.

Table 1 summarizes acreage calculated by County for the various ROWs and TUPs that are part of this decision.

Table 1. Acreage Calculation for ROWs and TUPs.

County	ROW Pipeline	ROW Access Roads	ROW SITES	TUP Additional 35-foot Width	TUP Extra Work Space (over 35 ft)	TUP Access Roads	TUP Snow Removal
Rio Blanco	55.19	1.72	2.88	38.63	38.56	30.51	13.24
Moffat	90.38	6.41	0.06	63.27	45.24	19.55	18.43
Sweetwater	251.16	15.67	0	175.81	85.74	436.73	63.04
Carbon	0	5.27	0	0	0	271.33	0
TOTAL	396.73	29.07	2.94	277.71	169.54	758.12	94.71

Authorization of ROW grant WYW-160264, and associated TUPs, is subject to the Terms and Conditions of Approval contained in Appendix A, including WIC's POD that incorporates the committed mitigation measures from the FEIS. The legal land descriptions for the project are provided in Appendix B of this ROD. WIC has requested a 30-year term for the ROW under the MLA. The grant would expire on December 31, 2034, unless, prior thereto, the grant is relinquished, abandoned, terminated, or modified pursuant to the terms and conditions of the ROW grant or of any applicable federal law or regulation. The ROW grant is renewable. TUP's would be authorized through December 31, 2007.

WIC will post a performance bond in the amount of \$650,000.00 to ensure adequate adherence to all terms and conditions. The bond will apply to the following:

1. Accommodating all cultural resources post-field work costs associated with implementing a treatment plan or other mitigative activities. Such costs may include, but are not limited to, treatment, fieldwork, post-field analyses, research, and report preparation; interim and summary reports preparation; and the curation of project documentation and artifacts collected (except for Native American Graves and Repatriation Act [NAGPRA]-related human remains and cultural artifacts) in a BLM-approved curation facility. Of the total bond amount, \$250,000 is tied to this condition.
2. Restoration and reclamation of disturbed areas and other requirements relative to the construction phase of the project. Upon completion, or partial completion of construction-related reclamation requirements, the BLM Authorized Officer (AO) may reduce or terminate the amount of the bond.
3. Liability for damages or injuries resulting from releases or discharges of hazardous materials.

The bond may be released as specific tasks are completed and accepted by the BLM. This bond must be maintained in effect until temporary improvements used during construction are removed and restoration and reclamation of the ROW has been accepted by the AO.

Prior to construction or other surface disturbance associated with the ROW grant, and associated TUPs, the BLM AO or delegated agency representative will issue written Notices to Proceed (NTPs) - Form 2800-15. NTPs will authorize construction or use only as therein expressly stated and only for the

particular location, segment, area, or use described. NTPs issued by the BLM only apply to federal lands. The FERC will issue separate Notices for activities on private lands under their jurisdiction.

The PBEP pipeline is a common carrier pipeline as required by the Mineral Leasing Act (MLA), and as such could connect to other common carrier pipelines to deliver product to and from various locations.

The BLM adopts the FEIS per Title 40 CFR Part 1506.3 in considering WIC's application. Under the MLA of 1920, as amended, Section 185(f), the BLM has authority to issue the ROW grant for all federal lands.

II. PURPOSE AND NEED

The PBEP is planned to provide natural gas transportation service between the Piceance Basin in the Central Rocky Mountain region to interstate shippers at Wamsutter, Wyoming, who would carry the gas to markets either in the western or central United States, depending on the delivery location specified by the shipper. WIC proposes to transport up to 341 million cubic feet per day (Mcf/d) of Rocky Mountain region natural gas from the Greasewood Hub Compressor Station to interconnections with two interstate natural gas transporters at Wamsutter, Wyoming. The need for the project is dictated by an increasing natural gas supply (production) in the Rocky Mountain region, which is occurring without a concurrent increase in pipeline capacity to transport this gas out from the production basins and into the interstate pipeline network.

Gas production in the Rocky Mountain region (Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming, Utah, and Montana) is predicted to increase from 3.3 trillion cubic feet per year (Tcf/y) in 2002 to 4.6 Tcf/y by 2010. The increases will offset declining gas production occurring in other basins in the United States according to the U.S. Department of Energy. Forecasts for the Central Rocky Mountain production (not including the San Juan Basin) will increase from 3.7 billion cubic feet per day (Bcf/d) in 2004 to 10.3 Bcf/d by 2010. Production from the Piceance Basin has continued to increase each year since 2003, and the Colorado Oil and Gas Commission predicts continued annual increases in production from regional gas fields in the foreseeable future. Current pipeline take away ability is at or near capacity and new pipelines are required to transport produced gas to markets.

III. PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

A. Proposed Action

Project Description: The Proposed Action, as modified by the FERC and BLM recommendations, contained in the FEIS is the preferred alternative selected by the BLM. Rationale for selecting the proposed action is discussed in this ROD. For reference purposes, an overview map of the project location is provided in Appendix D of this ROD, and maps of route alternatives and variations are provided in Appendix E. Detailed maps showing the pipeline route and aboveground facilities are contained in the FEIS. Detailed route alignment sheets are part of the approved POD for the project and are available in the BLM Wyoming State Office (Cheyenne), the Rawlins Field Office (Rawlins, Wyoming), the Little Snake Field Office (Craig, Colorado), and the White River Field Office (Meeker, Colorado).

WIC proposes to construct and operate a new 141.8-mile-long, 24-inch-diameter interstate natural gas transmission pipeline from the existing Greasewood Hub in Rio Blanco County, Colorado, to new interconnections with existing transportation pipelines located at the existing CIG Wamsutter Compressor Station in Sweetwater County, Wyoming. WIC proposes to construct the project from October 2005 to January 2006.

In addition to the pipeline, WIC would construct one new 1,650-horsepower natural gas compressor at the Greasewood Hub on federal land. The new compressor would be inside the existing perimeter fence of the CIG Greasewood Compressor Station, authorized by BLM ROW COC-52705. Other ancillary facilities at the Greasewood Compressor Station include two meter stations, a main line valve (MLV), and a pigging station. At the existing CIG Wamsutter Compressor Station, located on private lands, WIC would also

install two meter stations, an MLV, and a pigging receiver station. Seven additional MLVs would be spaced at 15- to 20-mile intervals along the pipeline route per DOT requirements.

WIC would install two microwave communication facilities in Colorado, both on existing communication sites. One facility would be located on Magnetic Mountain on private property in Rio Blanco County and the other would be on Juniper Mountain on BLM-administered land in Moffat County. Both sites would contain microwave to allow remote monitoring of the pipeline and provide communications with valves and compressors. WIC will also install a repeater for their internal mobile truck-to-truck communications (Private Mobile Radio Service). The Juniper Mountain facility on BLM land would be authorized as an appurtenant facility to the ROW under the MLA and would not be approved with a separate communication site lease with subleasing provision under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA).

A summary of all facilities is presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Proposed Facilities Associated with the PBEP.

Facility Name	Milepost ¹	County, State
PIPELINE		
Wamsutter to Greasewood* (24 inches in diameter)	0.0-141.7	Sweetwater County, Wyoming; Moffat and Rio Blanco Counties, Colorado
COMPRESSOR STATIONS		
CIG Greasewood Compressor Station* (existing) (proposed addition of 1,650 horsepower)	141.7	Rio Blanco County, Colorado
DELIVERY AND RECEIPT METER STATIONS		
Wamsutter Delivery Station - WIC (located at the existing CIG Wamsutter Compressor Station)	0.0	Sweetwater County, Wyoming
Wamsutter Delivery Station - CIG (located at the existing CIG Wamsutter Compressor Station)	0.0	Sweetwater County, Wyoming
CIG Greasewood Receipt Station – Williams* (located at the existing CIG Greasewood Compressor Station)	141.7	Rio Blanco County, Colorado
CIG Greasewood Receipt Station – TransColorado* (located at the existing CIG Greasewood Compressor Station)	141.7	Rio Blanco County, Colorado
MAIN LINE VALVES		
MLV #1	0.0	Sweetwater County, Wyoming
MLV #2	19.6	Sweetwater County, Wyoming
MLV #3*	38.1	Sweetwater County, Wyoming
MLV #4	54.0	Moffat County, Colorado
MLV #5*	73.0	Moffat County, Colorado
MLV #6	88.0	Moffat County, Colorado
MLV #7	106.0	Moffat County, Colorado
MLV #8	123.9	Rio Blanco County, Colorado
MLV #9*	141.7	Rio Blanco County, Colorado
PIG LAUNCHERS AND RECEIVERS		
Wamsutter Pigging Facility	0.0	Sweetwater County, Wyoming
County Road 4 Pigging Facility	54.0	Moffat County, Colorado
Greasewood Pigging Facility*	141.7	Rio Blanco County, Colorado
MICROWAVE COMMUNICATION FACILITIES		
Magnetic Mountain Site	NA	Rio Blanco County, Colorado

Facility Name	Milepost ¹	County, State
Juniper Mountain Site*	NA	Moffat County, Colorado

¹ All mileposts are approximate.

*Denotes facilities located on BLM-administered land.

BLM will authorize additional work sites and construction width using TUPs on federal land. WIC has requested a 35-foot-wide TUP area along the length of the pipeline ROW for extra construction width, except through wetlands where the construction width is limited to 75 feet. The WIC has also requested TUPs to authorize extra work space needed at drainage and waterbody crossings, access road crossings, foreign utility crossings, truck turnaround areas, and staging and storage areas. TUPs would also authorize use of temporary access roads used to access the pipeline during construction phases of the project. These temporary use areas are described in the FEIS. Appendix F of this ROD contains a list of the extra work spaces on BLM-administered lands. All TUP areas are also illustrated on the environmental alignment sheets that are part of the PBEP POD. The POD is used by the BLM to ensure that construction plans mitigate the resource concerns and, by approval of the AO, is a binding requirement of the ROW grant.

WIC would use preexisting roads to provide access to the construction ROW. WIC plans to use existing roads on a temporary basis to transport personnel, heavy equipment, vehicles, and materials to the proposed project work areas. The total road system length including highways, county roads, and primitive roads is approximately 453 miles of roadway. The FEIS states 119 roads would be used. However, WIC adjusted several roads from their transportation system after publication of the FEIS and coordinated their transportation plan needs with the Entrega Pipeline Project Transportation Plan. A total of 169 existing roads would be used for construction of the PBEP. WIC indicated that it will maintain roads in their current condition by grading roads that have been previously graded to keep the roads passable and in a level, safe working condition. Because construction is proposed during the fall and early winter, adverse weather conditions are anticipated which would likely result in damage to roads. WIC would be required to repair all roads to a condition that is equal to or better than the road condition prior to construction. Road improvements such as blading and filling ruts would be restricted to the existing road surface. Under no circumstances would WIC be allowed to blade mud off road surfaces to eliminate rutting. The temporary access roads on BLM-administered land contain approximately 758.12 acres.

The temporary use areas and access roads are needed through the construction and restoration phases. WIC has requested all BLM TUPs be approved for a term ending December 31, 2007, to allow for satisfactory restoration, unless prior thereto, they are relinquished, terminated, or modified.

WIC has also identified certain roads that will be needed for the 30-year term of the ROW to provide permanent vehicle access to surface facilities including the Greasewood Compressor Station and the Juniper and Magnetic Mountain communication sites. MLV locations have been located near County Road access where feasible and short segments of road will be maintained within the 50-foot-wide pipeline ROW to several valve sites.

WIC is using two construction spreads to build the project. The first spread is between Greasewood Hub (MP 141.7) and Moffat County Road 8 (MP 75.6). The second spread will start at Moffat County Road 8 (MP 75.6) and will continue to the existing CIG Wamsutter Compressor Station (MP 0.0). Construction is currently scheduled to begin in October or November 2005 and would be completed by February 1, 2006. Construction of the Greasewood Compressor Station will be completed by April 1, 2006. Construction this late in the season will present challenges from winter weather conditions. WIC has submitted a winter construction plan as part of the POD that addresses limitations of completing final reclamation during the winter. It is expected that temporary erosion control measures will be employed in areas that cannot be satisfactorily reclaimed during the winter. Critical winter range areas in the project will be constructed first so construction can be completed prior to big game winter range seasonal shut down stipulation dates (November 15 in Wyoming and December 1 in Colorado).

B. Alternatives

Various alternatives were addressed in the FEIS for the PBEP. These include No Action, Other System Alternatives, the Uinta Basin Lateral (UBL) Route Alternative, and the Collocation Alternative. The FEIS considered and analyzed in detail the following alternatives including the No Action Alternative.

i. No Action or Postponed Action Alternative:

If the FERC and the BLM deny or postpone WIC's application, the environmental impacts identified in the FEIS would not occur. In addition, should the no action alternative be selected, the stated objectives of WIC's proposal would not be met. Specifically, customers in the western and central U.S. would not have access to the 341 Mcfd of natural gas that the PBEP proposes to transport. Additionally, producers in the Piceance and neighboring production basins (as well as the Central Rocky Mountains supply region) would be denied access to new regional transportation capacity.

Alternative energy sources (e.g., solar, hydroelectric, geothermal, fuel cells) are not physically or commercially available in the market area to meet project objectives. Denying authorization of the proposed project also could result in more expensive and less reliable natural gas supplies for the end-users and/or greater reliance on alternative fossil fuels, such as coal or fuel oil. Increased use of alternative fossil fuels would likely result in greater emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), and particulate matter (PM₁₀) compared to other fossil fuels.

ii. Route Alternatives:

In the evaluation of the PBEP route, other routing options (via other utility corridors) that would reduce overall environmental impacts associated with the proposed pipeline route between the Greasewood Hub and Wamsutter were evaluated. Wamsutter lies directly north of the Piceance Basin and other existing pipelines, such as the CIG UBL, have established the shortest routes with the least topographic constraints between these two points. Routing proposed pipelines with other utility corridors is generally preferred by land management agencies, land use planners, and other regulatory agencies and has the advantage of generally minimizing new land disturbance. By overlapping a proposed construction ROW with other previously disturbed existing ROWs, the amount of new land disturbance can be reduced. For these reasons a route alternative following the existing UBL between MP 105.1 and the CIG Greasewood Compressor Station was examined in detail.

1. Uinta Basin Lateral Route Alternative

Several route alternatives were considered along the 40 miles between Greasewood Hub and the mouth of Deception Creek near Pine Tree Gulch (MP 105) where the proposed PBEP does not follow the UBL pipeline corridor. The UBL route alternative was considered because it disturbed less upland wildlife habitat and paralleled more miles of previously disturbed pipeline corridor. Generally the route followed the proposed Entrega Pipeline Project route and made use of the UBL ROW corridor.

The UBL route alternative ended up crossing Piceance Creek multiple times and crossed more miles of wetlands than the proposed PBEP route. The White River crossing along the UBL alternative is within critical habitat for FWS-listed fish; the corresponding segment of the proposed PBEP route would cross the White River upstream of this critical habitat. The White River would, however, be directionally drilled, regardless of the crossing location. The UBL alternative is an existing multiple-pipeline corridor. In some locations where this corridor crosses steep terrain, there is limited width for construction of additional pipelines because of steep side slopes requiring cut-and-fill for the construction ROW (1.7 miles in the Piceance Creek drainage and 1.0 mile on Colorow Mountain north of the White River). Additionally, the Entrega Pipeline currently under construction in this location further limits available space for the PBEP pipeline. The UBL route alternative also would cross an area of incised drainages, sinkholes, and local landslides in the Deep Channel Creek drainage (MP 105 to MP 115).

Because of its familiarity with the UBL route and knowledge of Entrega's proposed route, WIC made the decision to propose the PBEP route alignment in a location that would not parallel the UBL pipeline. WIC made this decision based on construction and operational considerations, as well as their belief that an upland route that avoided the Piceance Creek wetlands present along the UBL and Entrega route would be more environmentally acceptable. WIC further showed that the hay pastures in the Piceance Creek Valley are very susceptible to subsidence, which had affected the flow irrigation in the fields along the UBL, and which required 2 to 3 years of post-construction mitigation. WIC further cited the Colorow Gulch area as a particular constraint area along the UBL due to steep topography. WIC asserts that adequate room would be lacking to allow installation of a third major pipeline through the Colorow Gulch area.

The Colorado Division of Wildlife (CDOW) indicated that it would be willing to permit one new pipeline (Entrega) across its lands in the Little Hills Wildlife Management Area through the Piceance Creek Valley, but strongly prefers that there not be two (i.e., both Entrega's and WIC's pipelines). Furthermore, WIC successfully negotiated a new ROW from CDOW along the PBEP proposed route on lands outside Piceance Creek Valley.

BLM agrees with WIC's evaluation of the UBL route. For the reasons listed above, BLM recommends the applicant proposed route as the preferred alternative instead of the UBL route alternative.

2. Collocation Alternative

Rather than constructing both pipelines as separate and discrete facilities within a broader utility corridor, a collocation alternative examined the potential surface disturbance reduction advantages that could be obtained by collocating the Entrega and Piceance Project pipelines within overlapping construction ROWs (to the extent practical, considering technical and topographical constraints). Collocation was defined as constructing the two pipeline projects in the same construction ROW, with an offset of 25 to 50 feet from each other, and similar offset from other parallel pipelines. The analysis assumed both projects could be constructed within the same 150-foot-wide construction ROW. In simple terms, instead of Entrega constructing on one side of the existing UBL pipeline in an average 125-foot-wide ROW, and PBEP on the other side of the UBL pipeline with an average 100-foot-wide ROW, both Entrega and PBEP would be built on the same side of UBL in a narrower 150-foot-wide ROW.

The proposed Piceance and Entrega Projects would cross approximately 29 miles of sage grouse breeding and brooding areas (as defined by the CDOW and Wyoming Game and Fish Department [WGFD]) north of the Yampa River to Wamsutter. The FEIS examined options for reducing the surface disturbance through sage grouse breeding and brooding habitats by consolidating the two projects into a common construction ROW. By constructing the two projects together in the same 150-foot-wide construction ROW, the impacts to sage grouse habitat could be reduced by up to 264 acres as compared to constructing the two projects along their proposed alignments in separate ROWs. Sagebrush shrubs (on which the sage grouse depends) recover very slowly (15 to 50 years). Fragmentation of sage grouse habitat from multiple pipelines in the same utility corridor may adversely affect the species.

WIC and Entrega provided an engineering and environmental analysis of collocating the PBEP and Entrega Pipeline projects to minimize impacts to sage grouse breeding and brooding habitat. WIC states in its analysis that collocating the pipeline with Entrega in the areas north of the Yampa River is feasible in some areas but requires pull outs in selected areas or is not recommended in other areas. WIC identified a number of constraints for the collocation alternative:

1. Collocation would require adding over 20 separate pipeline crossings that would add over 36 crew days to the construction schedule.
2. Two pipeline companies constructing in the same 150-foot-wide corridor at the same time would cause additional construction delays requiring skips and move backs for one or both contractors. There would be an undetermined number of additional crew days to accomplish skips and move backs.

3. Construction scheduling would result in WIC constructing in some areas prior to Entrega and Entrega would be left constructing between the recently buried PBEP and the operating UBL line in a reduced ROW width. Topographic limitations and spacing requirements to maintain pipeline and worker safety would be compromised.
4. Severe terrain and multiple wash crossings make it physically impossible to safely construct in the same ROW at MPs 27.6 to 28.3, 33.2 to 33.5, 55.6 to 56.2, and 64.7 to 65.0. The pipelines would need additional separation and wider ROW through these 1.9 miles.
5. Between MPs 65.3 and 74.5, the two proposed routes follow two different existing corridors with WIC following UBL and Entrega following a Kinder Morgan pipeline. These corridors are approximately 1 mile apart for this 9-mile-long segment. BLM biologists concluded it was preferable for the proposed pipelines to follow separate existing corridors because there would be less habitat fragmentation with a smaller amount of disturbance in two locations rather than one wide disturbance along the UBL corridor.

Although the Collocation Alternative could reduce impact to sage grouse habitat by 264 acres over the proposed route, the pipeline construction and operational constraints associated with this alternative do not warrant the use of this alternative. In addition, WIC (and Entrega) have committed to sagebrush habitat protection and restoration measures that include reducing the construction ROW to 75 feet in width where the ROW passes within 0.25 mile of a lek, reseeding the construction ROW with sagebrush in sage grouse habitat, and transplanting sagebrush to screen the ROW in the vicinity of leks. WIC also reduced its pipeline offset to existing pipelines from 50 feet to 40 feet through 23 miles of sage grouse habitat. The reduced offset will result in greater overlap of PBEP with existing disturbed areas and would further reduce sagebrush disturbance by an additional 28 acres.

IV. AUTHORITY

Section 28(a) of the MLA, as amended (30 U.S.C.185), authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to grant qualified applicants ROWs through federal lands for transporting oil, gas, synthetic liquid or gaseous fuels, or other refined products. The MLA also accommodates TUPs to supplement each pipeline ROW for purposes of constructing, operating, maintaining, and terminating the pipeline, protecting the natural environment, and providing for public safety.

The ROW grant and TUPs will be subject to an environmental monitoring program for the PBEP pipeline and to the mitigation measures for the PBEP discussed in Chapter 5.0 of the FEIS. The ROW grant and TUPs would also be subject to committed mitigation contained in the PBEP POD. The environmental monitoring program includes WIC's Environmental Inspection Program and the BLM/FERC Environmental Compliance Monitoring Program and variance request and approval process as discussed in Appendix R of the POD.

V. DECISION RATIONALE

Below is a discussion of management considerations and rationale for the decision to approve and issue ROW grant WYW-160264 and associated TUPs.

A. Management Considerations

It is the policy of the BLM to: 1) authorize all ROW uses on federal lands in the most efficient and economical manner possible...2) manage ROW use of federal lands through a system of ...ROW corridors, 3) maximize the use of performance stipulations through the use of construction, operation, and maintenance plans (Plans of Development), and 4) assure to the greatest extent possible that all identified

impacts are mitigated and that the terms and conditions of the ROW grant are complied with (paraphrased from BLM manual 2801).

My decisions in this ROD are consistent with BLM policy. The PBEP is in compliance with existing federal land use plans, including BLM Resource Management Plans (RMPs) for the three affected field offices. The decisions of this ROD will not require amending any of the aforementioned BLM RMPs. The PBEP will utilize existing designated and non-designated utility corridors. On balance, the benefits of implementing the BLM preferred alternative as proposed by WIC and modified by the terms and conditions of this ROD and the FEIS for the PBEP minimize both natural resource and social impacts. Environmental protection measures the applicant incorporated into its POD and the terms and conditions stipulated in this ROD will minimize resource impacts of this project. These measures constitute all practical means to minimize environmental harm and are detailed in the POD. Monitoring and environmental compliance during construction will ensure all environmental protection measures are completed. All of these considerations have led to my decision to approve and offer a ROW grant and TUPs to WIC for the PBEP.

B. Land Use Plan Conformance/Consistency

This project is subject to and has been reviewed for conformance with the Field Office RMPs for lands under their respective jurisdiction.

<u>Field Offices</u>	<u>BLM Land Use Plans</u>	<u>Date</u>
Rawlins Field Office, Wyoming	Great Divide Resource Area, RMP	11/1990
Decision/page 15: "All BLM administered public land will be open to consideration for placement of utility/transportation systems, but such systems will be located next to existing facilities whenever possible. Areas with important resource values identified will be avoided where possible in planning for new facility placement and routes. If it becomes necessary for facilities to be placed within avoidance areas, effects will be intensively mitigated."		

White River Field Office, Colorado	White River RMP	7/1997
Decision/page 2-49-52: "To make public lands available for the siting of public and private facilities through the issuance of applicable land use authorizations, in a manner that provides for reasonable protection of other resource values."		

Little Snake Field Office, Colorado	Little Snake RMP	9/1986
Decision/page 29-36: "To allow the most efficient ROW routes, while identifying areas which would not be compatible with use as ROWs". Management Units 2, 3, 6, and 7 are crossed by portions of the preferred alternative. These management units are all open to the development and use of new ROWs.		

Review of these BLM land use plans indicates the PBEP is in compliance with, or is consistent with, these plans.

C. Public Involvement

Congressional notification for the project was made because the application is for a pipeline greater than 24 inches in diameter. Although the notification is a formality, Congress did not provide comments on the PBEP.

On June 29, 2004, the FERC approved WIC's request to use the FERC NEPA Pre-filing Process for the proposed Piceance Project and established Docket No. PF04-13-000 to place information filed by WIC and documents issued by the Commission into the public record. As part of the NEPA Pre-filing Process, WIC mailed letters to landowners, government officials, and the general public informing them about the project and inviting them to attend the combined open houses/scoping meetings.

On July 14, 2004, the FERC issued a *Notice of Intent to Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement for the Piceance Basin Expansion Project, Request For Comments On Environmental Issues, and Notice of*

Public Scoping Meetings and Route Inspection (NOI). The NOI was sent to about 1,180 entities on a mailing list that included the landowners crossed and/or adjacent to the proposed ROW, federal and state agencies, Native American tribes, non-governmental and environmental organizations, libraries, the media, and other potentially interested citizens. The public scoping comment period for the PBEP closed on August 16, 2004.

Public scoping meetings were held in Craig, Colorado (August 3, 2004), and Meeker, Colorado (August 4, 2004). An additional scoping meeting was held in Rawlins, Wyoming, on June 8, 2004, for a related project proposed by Entrega Gas Pipeline Inc. (Entrega Project, FERC Docket No. CPO4-413-00, et al.), which shares the same pipeline route in Wyoming as the PBEP. During the same time period, a separate "agency" scoping meeting with federal, state, and local agency officials was held to solicit input and coordinate review of the proposed project. This meeting was held in Rifle, Colorado, on August 5, 2004. A summary of the issues discussed was made part of the public record and posted on the FERC website.

A total of 43 written correspondences containing project comments were received from 30 parties, including items from federal and state government agencies, landowners, and environmental groups. Each letter was evaluated, and comments were divided into issue groups. When written comments were combined with oral meeting comments, 307 individual comments were received. Many of these comments addressed the same environmental issues. Of the comments received, about one-third were non-environmental in nature (e.g., project need, easement acquisition, compensation, and general statements of support or opposition).

The draft EIS was filed with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and mailed to 511 federal, state, and local agencies, elected officials, Native American tribes, newspapers, public libraries, intervenors to the FERC's proceeding, and other interested parties. A formal notice indicating that the draft EIS was available for review and comment was published in the Federal Register (FR). The public was given 45 days from the date the EPA published a Notice of Availability in the FR to review and comment on the draft EIS both in the form of written comments and at public meetings held in communities along the pipeline route.

Three public meetings were held in the project area to receive comments on the draft EIS. These meetings were conducted in Craig, Colorado (June 7, 2005); Wamsutter, Wyoming (June 8, 2005); and Meeker, Colorado (June 9, 2005). Oral comments were received from only one local individual who was in support of the project. Written comments were received from two federal agencies, two state agencies, two local agencies, one organization, and the project applicant. The comment period for receiving comments on the draft EIS closed on June 20, 2005. Each comment letter was indexed and comments were assigned an index number. The comments were reprinted in the FEIS with the agency response to the individual comment.

D. Environmental Issues

Based on review of the FEIS and associated appendices, BLM has determined that with application of Terms and Conditions of Approval, the environmental impacts of the PBEP would result in limited adverse environmental impacts that would remain after application of the committed mitigation proposed by WIC. BLM has considered the appropriate and reasonable terms and conditions that would further reduce potential project-related impacts. These additional Terms and Conditions of Approval contained in Appendix A should be added to the ROW grant offered by BLM.

Environmental issues and impacts of the proposed PBEP are examined in the FEIS. The FEIS also discusses the significant unavoidable impacts, irreversible/irretrievable commitment of resources, short- and long-term uses of the environment, and cumulative impacts. By applying WIC's proposed mitigation contained in the POD and the additional terms and conditions of approval that will be added to the BLM ROW grant offer (Appendix A), BLM concludes the proposal would result in no significant unavoidable impacts. The major nonrenewable resources that would be consumed by the proposed project that are irreversible are fossil fuels used to power construction equipment and, over the life of the project itself, the

proposed compressor station would be gas powered. The primary resources irretrievably lost would include soils (resulting from wind and water erosion in disturbed areas); water (used for dust control); land use (aboveground facilities would replace rangeland for the life of the project); wildlife habitat (temporary to long-term loss); and pinyon-juniper vegetation communities (long-term loss). The loss of cultural and paleontological resources would also be irretrievable, if allowed to occur.

Cumulative Impacts are addressed in detail in the FEIS (see section 3.12). Existing and foreseeable projects that overlapped or could overlap the PBEP were identified throughout the length of the pipeline and evaluated. The PBEP was found to increase the width of the existing pipeline corridors it follows, particularly where WIC and Entrega pipelines are routed adjacent to each other. A corresponding expansion of wildlife habitat fragmentation in shrubland and woodlands would inhibit or limit wildlife movement and increase predation on some species. Construction of PBEP would coincide with construction of the EnCana Gathering Company gas plant and pipeline project and the Entrega Pipeline Project, resulting in short-term cumulative impacts to soils, vegetation, stream channels and wetlands, and wildlife. Long-term impacts are expected to woody vegetation where the species is slow to regenerate in the project region. Finally, construction workforces for the PBEP and Entrega projects would overlap during the fall and winter construction seasons in 2005 causing cumulative short-term shortages for temporary housing (especially during fall big game hunting seasons in Colorado) and local congestion on transportation road systems accessing both construction projects.

Environmental issues associated with construction, operation, and maintenance of the PBEP were analyzed using information provided by WIC, and further developed from data requests; field investigations; scoping; literature research; alternatives analysis; contacts with federal, tribal, state, and local agencies; and input from public groups and organizations.

WIC prepared specific plans (included by reference in the Terms and Conditions of Approval and POD) that include measures to mitigate potential impacts. These plans include:

- Traffic and Transportation Management Plan,
- DOT Pipeline Emergency Response Plan,
- Fire Prevention and Suppression Plan,
- Conservation Measures Plan,
- BLM Sensitive Species Measure Plan,
- Spill Prevention, Containment and Countermeasure Plan,
- Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan,
- Blasting Plan,
- Hydrostatic Test Plan,
- Noxious and Invasive Weed Control Plan,
- Winter Construction Plan,
- WIC Upland Erosion Control, Revegetation, and Maintenance Plan,
- WIC Wetland and Waterbody Construction and Mitigation Procedures,
- Reclamation Plan, and
- Unanticipated Discovery Plan

This ROD addresses the committed mitigation measures proposed by WIC in the POD and additional mitigation measures proposed by BLM in the form of terms and conditions of approval to address impacts not addressed in WIC's POD. This BLM ROD does not address those additional mitigation measures proposed by the FERC in the form of recommendations in the FEIS when those recommendations do not apply to federal lands or when the FERC and BLM differ in application of a mitigation measure. For example, the FERC requirement to file an Implementation Plan with the FERC Secretary would not involve BLM.

A table of committed mitigation measures from the POD and additional mitigation measures proposed by BLM are contained in Appendix C of this ROD.

E. Land Use Conflicts

Nearly all of the federal lands along the proposed PBEP route contain various valid existing rights. The federal lands are all leased by BLM for oil and gas development. WIC has routed their pipeline to avoid construction in the immediate vicinity of existing gas well pads. Future gas well exploration would not be allowed directly over the PBEP pipeline once it is constructed. This impact in minor as exploration activities typically can be shifted to avoid existing pipelines. The PBEP route also contains many existing ROW authorizations for other pipelines, access roads, electric lines, and phone cables. WIC will physically locate and avoid all existing ROW facilities during their construction activities. Typically new pipelines are buried below existing ROW facilities in accordance with DOT specifications.

All of the federal lands along the PBEP route are under grazing permit from the BLM. Permittees will be notified by WIC prior to construction on their grazing allotment. Because the disturbance associated with pipeline construction is temporary, there would be no reductions in grazing preference as a result of the project. WIC's POD states they will perform mitigation measures such as bracing any fence that must be cut, temporarily fencing out critical portions of the ROW if necessary to minimize impacts to livestock. WIC will also install soft trench plugs at 1-mile intervals and at livestock watering or trailing locations to minimize the impacts on grazing activities.

F. Consultation and Coordination

Section 7, Endangered Species Act: Informal and formal consultation was initiated by the FERC with the FWS for a number of listed species. The FEIS for the PBEP made determinations of "may effect, not likely to adversely affect" for the following species within or near the project area: Black-footed ferret, Bald Eagle, Ute ladies'-tresses, Piceance twinpod, Dudley bluffs bladderpod, and several Colorado River fishes. On September 21, 2005, the FWS issued a Biological Opinion and concurrence letter concluding consultation on these species.

Section 106, National Historic Preservation Act: Consultation under Section 106 of the NHPA has been completed. The treatment plans prepared by WIC for cultural resource sites affected by the project in Wyoming and Colorado have been accepted and approved by the BLM, the FERC, and the respective SHPOs. Memorandums of Agreement between the FERC, BLM, and the SHPOs have been executed and delivered to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. This step signifies conclusion of the Section 106 Consultation process.

Native American Consultation: As lead federal agency, the FERC is responsible for completing Native American Consultation with 8 Native American tribes known to have affiliations with lands affected by the project. WIC mailed letters to the tribes and conducted follow-up telephone calls with those tribes. Two of the tribes responded to WIC and neither raised any serious concerns with the project. WIC will continue to work with the tribes through the construction phase of the project if additional concerns are raised.

VI. APPEALS

This decision may be appealed to the Interior Board of Land Appeals, Office of the Secretary, in accordance with the regulations contained in 43 CFR, Part 4. If an appeal is taken, your notice of appeal must be filed with the State Director, Bureau of Land Management, Wyoming State Office, P.O. Box 1828, Cheyenne, Wyoming, 82003 or delivered to BLM Wyoming State Office, 5353 Yellowstone Road, Cheyenne, Wyoming, within 30 days from the date of this decision. The appellant has the burden of showing that the decision appealed from is in error.

If you wish to file a petition pursuant to regulations at 43 CFR 2801.10 or 43 CFR 2881.10 for a stay of the effectiveness of this decision during the time that your appeal is being reviewed by the Board, the petition for a stay must accompany your notice of appeal. A petition for a stay is required to show sufficient justification based on the standards listed below. Copies of the notice of appeal and petition for a stay must also be submitted to each party named in this decision and to the Interior Board of Land Appeals and

to the appropriate Office of the Solicitor (see 43 CFR 4.413) at the same time the original documents are filed in this office. If you request a stay, you have the burden of proof to demonstrate that a stay should be granted.

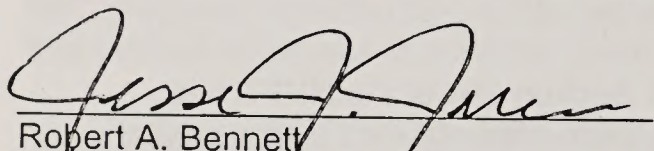
Standards for Obtaining a Stay

Except as otherwise provided by law or other pertinent regulations, a petition for a stay of a decision pending appeal shall show sufficient justification based on the following standards:

- (1) The relative harm to the parties if the stay is granted or denied,
- (2) The likelihood of the appellant's success on the merits,
- (3) The likelihood of immediate and irreparable harm if the stay is not granted, and
- (4) Whether the public interest favors granting the stay.

VII. SIGNATURE

This document constitutes the Record of Decision for the Wyoming Interstate Company Piceance Basin Expansion Project, in accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act, as amended, and regulations under Title 43, CFR, Parts 2800 and 2880. Specifically, this Decision applies to the approval of ROW grant WYW-160264 and associated Temporary Use Permits for the project.


Robert A. Bennett
Wyoming State Director

11/3/05
Date

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

2017-2018

APPENDIX A: TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

1. The HO will issue a NTP agreement to the applicant as a condition of approval when the design, construction, and use of the proposed facility are consistent with the terms and conditions of this agreement.
2. The HO may suspend or terminate its approval if the applicant fails to comply with the terms and conditions of this agreement or if the applicant's actions are found to be inconsistent with the public health and safety of the community.
3. The HO will designate a representative who will have the authority to act upon and implement the terms and conditions of this agreement. The HO's representative will be available for consultation with the applicant on a regular basis.
4. The HO will award a permit for the proposed facility prior to the HO's issuance of a final decision on the application. The HO will also require the applicant to provide a performance bond or other form of financial assurance to ensure the applicant's compliance with the terms and conditions of this agreement.
5. The HO will monitor the applicant's compliance with the terms and conditions of this agreement. The HO may require the applicant to provide additional information or data as needed to ensure compliance. The HO may also require the applicant to provide a report on the progress of the project and the results of the monitoring activities.
6. The HO will accept the applicant's proposed design and construction plans for review and approval. The HO will also require the applicant to provide a detailed description of the proposed facility and its operation. The HO will also require the applicant to provide a detailed description of the proposed facility's location and its relationship to the surrounding community. The HO will also require the applicant to provide a detailed description of the proposed facility's impact on the environment and the community. The HO will also require the applicant to provide a detailed description of the proposed facility's impact on the public health and safety of the community.
7. The HO will retain the right to modify or terminate its approval at any time without notice to the applicant.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL
WYW-160264

1. The Holder will not initiate any construction or other surface disturbing activities on the right-of-way (ROW) without prior written authorization of the Authorized Officer (AO). Such authorization will be a written Notice to Proceed (Form 2800-15) issued by the AO or his delegated representative. Each Notice to Proceed (NTP) will authorize construction or use only as therein expressly stated and only for the particular location or use therein described, i.e., a construction spread by number or compressor station by name.
2. The AO will issue a NTP subject to such terms and conditions as deemed necessary when the design, construction, use, and operation proposals are in conformity with the terms and conditions of these stipulations.
3. The AO may suspend or terminate (in writing) in whole or in part any NTP which has been issued, when in his judgment, unforeseen conditions arise which result in the approved terms and conditions being inadequate to protect the public health and safety or to protect the environment.
4. The Holder will designate a representative who will have the authority to act upon and to implement instructions from the AO. The Holder's representative will be available for communication with the AO within a reasonable time when construction or other surface-disturbing activities are underway.
5. The Holder will attend preconstruction conference(s) prior to the Holder's commencing construction and/or surface disturbing activities on the ROW or specific construction spread on the ROW. Holder and/or his representative will attend this conference. Holder's contractor, or agents involved with construction and/or any surface disturbing activities associated with the ROW, will also attend this conference to review the stipulations of the grant including the plan(s) of development, as applicable.
6. The Holder will construct, operate, and maintain the facilities, improvements, and structures within this ROW in strict conformity with the Plan of Development (POD) which was approved and made part of the grant on October 27, 2005. Any relocation, additional construction, or use that is not in accord with the approved POD or specialized plan contained therein, will not be initiated without the prior written approval of the AO. A copy of the complete ROW grant including all Terms and Conditions of Approval and the approved POD, will be made available on the ROW area during construction. Noncompliance with the above will be grounds for an immediate temporary suspension of activities if it constitutes a threat to public health and safety or the environment.
7. The holder shall not initiate any construction or other surface disturbing activities as a minor change on the right-of-way without prior written authorization of the

- Authorized Officer, or his delegate. Such authorization shall be a written Variance. Each Variance shall authorize construction or use only as therein expressly stated and only for the particular location and use therein described.
8. Authorized Officer (through a subordinate or a third party Environmental Compliance Monitor) approved Level 1 and 2 Variances, as described and delegated in the Plan of Development, are subject to such terms and conditions as deemed necessary at time of approval.
 9. Approved Variances authorize construction or use only as therein expressly stated and only for the particular location, segment, area, or use described. Variances approved under these grant provisions apply only to Federal lands.
 10. The Authorized Officer (in writing) may suspend or terminate in whole or in part any Variance which has been approved, when in his judgment, unforeseen conditions arise which result in the approved terms and conditions being inadequate to protect the public health and safety or to protect the environment.
 11. The Holder will provide a bond in the amount of \$ 650,000.00, for the following items prior to issuance of a Notice(s) to Proceed:
 - i. Accommodating all cultural resources post-field work costs associated with implementing a treatment plan or other mitigative activities. Such costs may include, but are not limited to treatment, field work, post-field analyses, research, and report preparation, interim and summary reports preparation, and the curation of project documentation and artifacts collects (except for NAGPRA related human remains and cultural artifacts) in a BLM approved curation facility.
 - ii. Restoration and reclamation of disturbed areas and other requirements relative to the construction phase of the project. Upon completion, or partial completion of construction related reclamation requirements, the AO may reduce or terminate the amount of the bond.
 - iii. Liability for damages or injuries resulting from releases or discharges of hazardous materials.
 12. The portion of the bond addressing cultural resources will be forfeited if any tasks are not completed within the time period established by the treatment option selected; provided, however, that the BLM and the Holder may agree to extend any such time periods. Two Hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000.00) of the total bond is tied to this condition and shall be held until all project related post construction cultural mitigation or treatment is completed and final plans are approved by the BLM AO. The BLM will notify the Holder that the surety (if one is used) is subject to forfeiture and will allow the Holder 15 days to respond before action is taken to forfeit the surety.

13. The bond will be released, in whole or in part, as specific tasks are completed and accepted by the BLM. This bond must be maintained in effect until removal of temporary improvements and restoration and reclamation of the ROW has been accepted by the AO.
14. This ROW grant is made subject to the condition that, pursuant to 43 CFR 2885.11(b)(16), the Holder will at all times hold itself out to the public as a common carrier pipeline. The pipeline owners and operators must accept, convey, transport, or purchase without discrimination all oil or gas delivered to the pipeline without regard to where the oil and gas was produced (i.e., whether on Federal or non-federal lands). Where natural gas not subject to state regulatory or conservation laws governing its purchase by pipeline companies is offered for sale, each pipeline company must purchase, without discrimination, any such natural gas produced in the vicinity of the pipeline. Common carrier provisions of this paragraph do not apply to natural gas pipelines operated by a:
 - (i) Person subject to regulation under the Natural Gas Act (15 U.S.C. 717 et seq.); or
 - (ii) Public utility subject to regulation by state or municipal agencies with the authority to set rates and charges for the sale of natural gas to consumers within the state or municipality.
15. Any cultural and/or paleontological resource (historic or prehistoric site or object) discovered by the Holder, or any person working on his behalf, on federal land will be reported to the AO in accordance with the approved Unanticipated Discovery Plan. The Holder will be responsible for the cost of evaluation and any decision as to proper mitigation measures will be made by the AO after consulting with the Holder.
16. The Holder will be in compliance with the Cultural Resources Memorandum of Agreement(s) and Treatment Plans.
17. The Holder will be in compliance with the Biological Opinion for listed and proposed species associated with this project.
18. The Holder will be liable for all fire suppression costs resulting from fires caused during construction. All guidelines and restrictions imposed by agency fire control officials will be followed.
19. The Holder of this ROW agrees to indemnify the United States against any liability arising from the release of any hazardous substance or hazardous waste (as these terms are defined in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, 42 U.S.C. 9601, et seq. or the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. 6901, et seq.) on this ROW (unless the release or threatened release is wholly unrelated to Holder's activity in this ROW). This agreement applies without regard to whether a release is caused by the Holder, their agent, or unrelated third parties.

20. The Holder(s) will comply with all applicable federal laws and regulations existing or hereafter enacted or promulgated. In any event, Holder(s) will comply with the Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976, as amended (15 U.S.C. 2601, et seq.) with regard to any toxic substances that are used, generated by or stored on the ROW or on facilities authorized under this ROW grant (See 40 CFR, Part 702-799 and especially, provisions on polychlorinated biphenyls, 40 CFR 761.1-761.193.) Additionally, any release of toxic substances (leaks, spills, etc.) in excess of the reportable quantity established by 40 CFR, Part 117 will be reported as required by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, Section 102b. A copy of any report required or requested by any federal agency or state government as a result of a reportable release of spill of any toxic substances will be furnished to the AO concurrent with the filing of the reports to the involved federal agency or state government.
21. To further reduce the spread of invasive and noxious weeds following construction activities inspections for noxious weeds will be conducted each year, along with revegetation monitoring, during the first five years following construction. Thereafter, weed surveys would be conducted at least once every three years for the life of the project. Reports of these surveys would be sent to all BLM field offices and appropriate local weed management authorities.
22. Prior to the use of pesticides, the holder will obtain from the AO written approval of a Pesticide Use Proposal (PUP) showing the type and quantity of material to be used, pest(s) to be controlled, method of application, location of storage and disposed-of containers, and any other information deemed necessary by the AO. Emergency use of pesticides will be approved in writing by the AO prior to such use.
23. The Holder will protect all survey monuments found within the ROW. Survey monuments include, but are not limited to, General Land Office and Bureau of Land Management Cadastral Survey Corners, reference corners, witness points, U.S. Coastal and Geodetic benchmarks and triangulation stations, military control monuments, and recognizable civil (both public and private) survey monuments. In the event of obliteration or disturbance of any of the above, the Holder will immediately report the incident, in writing, to the AO and the respective installing authority if known. Where General Land Office or Bureau of Land Management ROW monuments or references are obliterated during construction or operations, the Holder will secure the services of a registered land surveyor or a Bureau cadastral surveyor to restore the disturbed monuments and references using surveying procedures found in the Manual of Surveying Instructions for the Survey of the Public Lands in the United States, latest edition. The Holder will record such survey in the appropriate county and send a copy to the AO. If the Bureau cadastral surveyors or other federal surveyors are used to restore the disturbed survey monument, the Holder will be responsible for the survey cost.

24. Within 60 days after placing the pipeline in service, the holder will submit to the AO, as-built drawings and a certification of construction verifying that the facility has been constructed (and tested) in accordance with the design, plans, specifications, and applicable laws and regulations.

APPENDIX B: LEGAL LAND DESCRIPTIONS

APPENDIX B: LEGAL LAND DESCRIPTIONS

WOMING INTERSTATE LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS FOR THE PIPELINE ON BLM LANDS

<u>PERMANENT PIPELINE ROW (50')</u>			
	<u>Length/Feet</u>	<u>Width/Feet</u>	<u>Acres</u>
<u>Rio Blanco County, Colorado</u>			
<u>Township 2 South, Range 96 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline</u>			
Section 5: Lots 12, 18, 19, SW/4SE/4, N/2SE/4	5906	50	6.78
<u>Township 1 South, Range 96 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline</u>			
Section 3: S/2SE/4	2438	50	2.80
Section 10: E/2SW/4	2625	50	3.01
Section 15: W/2SW/4, W/2NW/4, NE/4NW/4	5437	50	6.24
Section 16: SE/4SE/4	187	50	0.21
Section 21: E/2NE/4, NE/4SE/4, W/2SE/4, SE/4SW/4	5906	50	6.78
Section 28: E/2NW/4, E/2SW/4	6000	50	6.89
Section 32: Lots 1, 8	3000	50	3.44
Section 33: W/2NW/4, NW/4SW/4, NE/4NW/4	4000	50	4.59
<u>Township 1 North, Range 95 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline</u>			
Section 1: SE/4SW/4	1313	50	1.51
Section 11: SE/4NE/4	656	50	0.75
Section 12: SW/4NW/4	1320	50	1.52
Section 28: Lot 40, Tract 72/Lot 39	1875	50	2.15
Section 32: Lots 1, 2, 31, 27, 35, 43, Tract 71/Lot 24, NE/4SE/4	4594	50	5.27
<u>Township 2 North, Range 95 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline</u>			
Section 12: NE/4NW/4	1400	50	1.61
<u>Township 3 North, Range 95 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline</u>			
Section 20: NE/4NW/4	1425	50	1.64
TOTAL	48082		55.19
RIO BLANCO COUNTY	48082		55.19
MOFFAT COUNTY	78741		90.38
SWEETWATER COUNTY	218812		251.16
TOTAL	345635		396.73

WYOMING INTERSTATE LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS FOR THE PIPELINE ON BLM LANDS

	<u>PERMANENT PIPELINE ROW (50')</u>		
	<u>Length/Feet</u>	<u>Width/Feet</u>	<u>Acres</u>
<u>Moffat County, Colorado</u>			
<u>Township 4 North, Range 96 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline</u>			
Section 24: W/2NW/4, SE/4NW/4, W/2SE/4	3563	50	4.09
<u>Township 5 North, Range 96 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline</u>			
Section 12: N/2NW/4	2661	50	3.05
Section 14: SE/4NW/4, W/2SW/4	1554	50	1.78
Section 23: NW/4NW/4	1968	50	2.26
<u>Township 6 North, Range 96 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline</u>			
Section 36: Lot 25	1396	50	1.60
<u>Township 6 North, Range 95 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline</u>			
Section 4: Lot 12	1581	50	1.81
Section 31: Lot 7	357	50	0.41
<u>Township 7 North, Range 95 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline</u>			
Section 10: Lot 8, 9, 10, 15, 16	3107	50	3.57
Section 11: SW/4NW/4	1015	50	1.17
Section 15: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, S/2NE/4, NW/4SE/4	4086	50	4.69
<u>Township 8 North, Range 95 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline</u>			
Section 12: NW/4SE/4	401	50	0.46
Section 13: E/2SW/4	2779	50	3.19
Section 24: W/2SW/4, E/2NW/4	4312	50	4.95
Section 26: Lots 1, 10, 11	2429	50	2.79
Section 35: Lot 1	17	50	0.02
<u>Township 9 North, Range 94 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline</u>			
Section 9: SE/4SE/4	349	50	0.40
Section 10: W/2SW/4	2650	50	3.04
Section 20: SE/4SW/4, W/2SE/4, SW/4NE/4, E/2NE/4	5786	50	6.64
<u>Township 10 North, Range 94 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline</u>			
Section 3: W/2SW/4, SE/4SW/4	2625	50	3.01
Section 10: E/2SW/4	2625	50	3.01
Section 22: SW/4SE/4	1313	50	1.51
Section 27: W/2NE/4, SE/4NE/4	2531	50	2.91
Section 34: N/2NE/4	2156	50	2.47
<u>Township 11 North, Range 94 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline</u>			
Section 4: W/2SW/4, W/2NW/4	5295	50	6.08
Section 9: E/2SW/4, S/2NW/4, NW/4NW/4	5813	50	6.67
Section 21: S/2SE/4	1313	50	1.51
Section 28: N/2NE/4	1313	50	1.51
Section 33: SE/4NE/4	1125	50	1.29
Section 34: SW/4NW/4	25	50	0.03

WYOMING INTERSTATE LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS FOR THE PIPELINE ON BLM LANDS

Moffat County, Colorado

Township 12 North, Range 94 West, 6th P.M.

Pipeline

Section 17: NW/4SW/4, S/2SW/4

Section 18: Lot 1, NE/4SE/4

Section 29: Lot 9, 11, 19, 20, 21, SW/4SE/4

Section 32: N/2NE/4, SE/4NE/4, E/2SE/4

Section 33: SW/4SW/4

TOTAL

PERMANENT PIPELINE ROW (50')

Length/Feet Width/Feet Acres

3188 50 3.66

1218 50 1.40

3090 50 3.55

3975 50 4.56

1125 50 1.29

78741 90.38

WYOMING INTERSTATE LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS FOR THE PIPELINE ON BLM LANDS

Sweetwater County, WyomingPERMANENT PIPELINE ROW (50')Length/Feet Width/Feet AcresTownship 12 North, Range 94 West, 6th P.M.

<u>Pipeline</u>	<u>Length/Feet</u>	<u>Width/Feet</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Section 5: Lot 4, S/2NW/4, E/2SW/4, NW/4SW/4, SW/4SE/4	5719	50	6.56
Section 6: Lot 1	563	50	0.65
Section 8: NW/4NE/4, S/2NE/4, E/2SE/4	5625	50	6.46
Section 9: SW/4SW/4	281	50	0.32
Section 16: W/2NW/4, N/2SW/4, SE/4SW/4	5578	50	6.40
Section 21: Lot 1	750	50	0.86

Township 13 North, Range 94 West, 6th P.M.

<u>Pipeline</u>	<u>Length/Feet</u>	<u>Width/Feet</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Section 6: Lot 3, SW/4NE/4, W/2SE/4	5344	50	6.13
Section 7: E/2NE/4, W/2NE/4, W/2SE/4, E/2SE/4	5271	50	6.05
Section 18: E/2NE/4, E/2SE/4	5265	50	6.04
Section 19: E/2NE/4, E/2SE/4	5260	50	6.04
Section 30: E/2NE/4, E/2SE/4	5285	50	6.07
Section 31: E/2NE/4, E/2SE/4	5438	50	6.24

Township 14 North, Range 94 West, 6th P.M.

<u>Pipeline</u>	<u>Length/Feet</u>	<u>Width/Feet</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Section 6: Lots 1, 2, SW/4NE/4, W/2SE/4	5344	50	6.13
Section 7: W/2NE/4, W/2SE/4	5267	50	6.05
Section 18: E/2SW/4, W/2SE/4, W/2NE/4	5813	50	6.67
Section 19: E/2NW/4, E/2SW/4, SW/4SE/4	5625	50	6.46
Section 30: E/2SW/4, W/2SE/4, W/2NE/4, NE/4NW/4	5485	50	6.30
Section 31: E/2NW/4, SW/4NE/4, W/2SE/4	5766	50	6.62

Township 15 North, Range 94 West, 6th P.M.

<u>Pipeline</u>	<u>Length/Feet</u>	<u>Width/Feet</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Section 2: Lots 2, 3, SE/4NW/4, E/2SW/4, SW/4SW/4	5719	50	6.56
Section 10: SE/4NE/4, E/2SE/4	3609	50	4.14
Section 11: W/2NW/4	2813	50	3.23
Section 15: SE/4SW/4, W/2SE/4, SW/4NE/4, N/2NE/4	5625	50	6.46
Section 21: S/2SE/4, NE/4SE/4	3375	50	3.87
Section 22: NW/4SW/4, S/2NW/4, NE/4NW/4	3844	50	4.41
Section 28: NW/4SW/4, S/2NW/4, NE/4NW/4, NW/4NE/4	4266	50	4.90
Section 29: S/2SE/4, NE/4SE/4	2910	50	3.34
Section 31: S/2SE/4, NE/4SE/4	1875	50	2.15
Section 32: W/2SW/4, S/2NW/4, NE/4NW/4, NW/4NE/4	5297	50	6.08

Township 16 North, Range 94 West, 6th P.M.

<u>Pipeline</u>	<u>Length/Feet</u>	<u>Width/Feet</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Section 4: Lots 1, 2, 6, NE/4SE/4, E/2NE/4	4241	50	4.87
Section 10: N/2NW/4, SE/4NW/4, W/2SE/4, SE/4SE/4, SW/4NE/4	6081	50	6.98
Section 14: W/2NW/4, W/2SW/4, SE/4SW/4	4500	50	5.17
Section 15: E/2NE/4	1688	50	1.94
Section 23: E/2NW/4, SW/4NE/4, W/2SE/4	6003	50	6.89
Section 26: W/2NE/4, SE/4NW/4, E/2SW/4, NW/4SE/4	5532	50	6.35
Section 35: E/2NW/4, E/2SW/4	5529	50	6.35

Township 17 North, Range 94 West, 6th P.M.

<u>Pipeline</u>	<u>Length/Feet</u>	<u>Width/Feet</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Section 8: N/2NE/4, S/2SE/4, NE/4SE/4	4062	50	4.66
Section 16: N/2NW/4, SE/4NW/4, NE/4SW/4, W/2SE/4	6019	50	6.91
Section 22: W/2SW/4	2969	50	3.41
Section 34: N/2NW/4, SE/4NW/4, N/2SW/4, SE/4SW/4	5635	50	6.47

WYOMING INTERSTATE LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS FOR THE PIPELINE ON BLM LANDS

Sweetwater County, Wyoming

PERMANENT PIPELINE ROW (50')

	<u>Length/Feet</u>	<u>Width/Feet</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Township 18 North, Range 94 West, 6th P.M.			
<u>Pipeline</u>			
Section 6: Lots 10, 13, 18, 21	5251	50	6.03
Section 18: Lots 6, 10, 11, 13, 14, 19, 20	5389	50	6.19
Section 30: Lots 5, 12	1751	50	2.01
Section 32: W/2 SW/4, W/2NW/4	5327	50	6.11
Township 19 North, Range 94 West, 6th P.M.			
<u>Pipeline</u>			
Section 6: Lot 3, SE/4NW/4, E/2SW/4	5063	50	5.81
Section 18: E/2NW/4, E/2SW/4	5288	50	6.07
Section 30: E/2NW/4, E/2SW/4	5279	50	6.06
Township 20 North, Range 94 West, 6th P.M.			
<u>Pipeline</u>			
Section 28: S/2SW/4, S/2SE/4, NE/4SE/4	5405	50	6.20
Section 32: N/2NW/4, N/2NE/4	4788	50	5.50
TOTAL	218812		251.16

WYOMING INTERSTATE LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS FOR COMMUNICATION SITES AND ACCESS ON BLM LANDS

PERMANENT ROW**COMMUNICATION SITES & ACCESS ROADS**

	Road Width 15'		Acres
	Length / Feet	Width/Feet	
<u>Rio Blanco County, Colorado</u>			
<u>Township 3 North, Range 94 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Access Road BLM Magnetic Mtn</u>			
Section 34: NW/4NW/4	1500	15	0.52
Section 27: SW/4SW/4	1300	15	0.45
Sub Total	2800		0.96
<u>Moffat County, Colorado</u>			
<u>Township 6 North, Range 95 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Access Road BLM Juniper Mtn</u>			
Section 10: SW/4SW/4	300	15	0.10
Section 15: NW/4NW/4	1500	15	0.52
Section 15: NE/4NW/4	1900	15	0.65
Section 15: NW/4NE/4	1300	15	0.45
Section 15: NE/4NE/4	600	15	0.21
Section 15: SE/4NE/4	1000	15	0.34
Section 14: SW/4NW/4	900	15	0.31
Section 14: NE/4SW/4	2300	15	0.79
Section 14: SW/4SW/4	1400	15	0.48
Section 22: NE/4NE/4	1600	15	0.55
Section 22: SE/4NE/4	1700	15	0.59
Section 22: NE/4SE/4	100	15	0.03
Section 23: NW/4SW/4	1700	15	0.59
Section 23: NE/4SW/4	1800	15	0.62
Section 23: SE/4SW/4	500	15	0.17
SubTotal	18600		6.40
<u>Township 6 North, Range 95 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Comm Site BLM Juniper Mtn</u>			
Section 23: SE/4SW/4	60	40	0.06
PICEANCE COMPRESSOR STATION			
<u>Rio Blanco County, Colorado</u>			
<u>Township 2 South Range 96 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
Wyoming Interstate Company Piceance Compressor Station			
Section 5: S/2SW/4SE/4 (Compressor Station)			2.88
Section 5: S/2SW/4SE/4 (Access Road)	300	15	0.10
Section 8:W/2NE/4 (Access Road)	1900	15	0.65
Sub Total	2200		3.64
Colorado Total	23600		11.06

WYOMING INTERSTATE LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS FOR VALVE SITE ACCESS ON BLM LANDS

PERMANENT ROW VALVE SITES & ACCESS ROADS	Road Width 15'		Acres
	Length / Feet	Width/Feet	
<u>Carbon County, Wyoming</u>			
<u>Township 17 North, Range 93 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline Access Road BLM</u>			
Section 8: SE1/4SE1/4	1320	15	0.45
Section 18: Lots 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18	5900	15	2.03
<u>Township 15 North, Range 93 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline Access Road BLM</u>			
Section 31: Lots 1, 2, E/2NW/4, E/2SW/4	8075	15	2.78
Sub Total	15295		5.27
<u>Sweetwater County, Wyoming</u>			
<u>Township 17 North, Range 94 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline Access Road BLM</u>			
Section 22: N/2SE/4, N/2SW/4, SW/4SW/4, W/2NW/4	9950	15	3.43
Section 24: N/2NW/4	2000	15	0.69
<u>Township 15 North, Range 94 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline Access Road BLM</u>			
Section 33: S/2SE/4, NE/4SE/4	1320	15	0.45
Section 34: N/2SW/4, S/2NW/4, S/2NE/4	5925	15	2.04
Section 35: S/2NW/4, S/2NE/4	5280	15	1.82
Section 36: SW/4NW/4, N/2SW/4, N/2SE/4, SE/4NE/4	7025	15	2.42
<u>Township 14 North, Range 94 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline Access Road BLM</u>			
Section 4: Lots 2, 3, S/2NW/4, NW/4SW/4	5025	15	1.73
Section 5: SE/4SW/4, W/2SE/4, NE/4SE/4	4025	15	1.39
Section 7: N/2SE/4, SE/4NE/4	2490	15	0.86
Section 8: W/2NW/4, NE/4NW/4	2475	15	0.85
Sub Total	45515		15.67
Total Wyoming	60810		20.94

WYOMING INTERSTATE LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS FOR EXTRA WORKSPACE ON BLM LANDS

Rio Blanco County, Colorado	35' TUP EXTRA WORKSPACE			OVER 35' TUP EXTRA WORKSPACE		
	Length/Feet	Width/Feet	Acres	Length/Feet	Width/Feet	Acres
<u>Township 2 South, Range 96 West, 6th P.M.</u>						
<u>Staging Area</u>						
Section 5: SW/4SE/4						20.61
Section 8: Lot 2						
<u>Pipeline</u>						
Section 5: Lots 12, 18, 19, SW/4SE/4, N/2SE/4	5906	35	4.75			
<u>Township 1 South, Range 96 West, 6th P.M.</u>						
<u>Pipeline</u>						
Section 3: S/2SE/4	2438	35	1.96	1031	115	2.72
Section 10: E/2SW/4	2625	35	2.11	1500	115	3.96
Section 15: W/2SW/4, W/2NW/4, NE/4NW/4	5437	35	4.37	282	115	0.74
Section 16: SE/4SE/4	187	35	0.15	0	0	0.00
Section 21: E/24NE/4, NE/4SE/4, W/2SE/4,	5906	35	4.75	0	0	0.00
Section 28: E/2NW/4, E/2SW/4	6000	35	4.82	281	115	0.74
Section 32: Lots 1, 8	3000	35	2.41	0	0	0.00
Section 33: W/2NW/4, NW/4SW/4, NE/4NW/4	4000	35	3.21	0	0	0.00
<u>Township 1 North, Range 95 West, 6th P.M.</u>						
<u>Pipeline</u>						
Section 1: SE/4SW/4	1313	35	1.05	0	0	0.00
Section 11: SE/4NE/4	656	35	0.53	469	65	0.70
Section 11: SE/4NE/4	0			187	115	0.49
Section 12: SW/4NW/4	1320	35	1.06	355	115	0.94
Section 28: Lot 40, Tract 72/Lot 39	1875	35	1.51	700	65	1.04
Section 32: Lots 1, 2, 31, 27, 35, 43, Tract 71/Lot 24, NE/4SE/4	4594	35	3.69	3469	65	5.18
<u>Township 2 North, Range 95 West, 6th P.M.</u>						
<u>Pipeline</u>						
Section 12: NE/4NW/4	1400	35	1.12	934	25	0.54
<u>Township 3 North, Range 95 West, 6th P.M.</u>						
<u>Pipeline</u>						
Section 20: NE/4NW/4	1425	35	1.14	600	65	0.90
SUBTOTAL	48082		38.63	9808		38.56
TOTAL			77.19 Acres			

WYOMING INTERSTATE LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS FOR EXTRA WORKSPACE ON BLM LANDS

	<u>35' TUP EXTRA WORKSPACE</u>			<u>OVER 35' TUP EXTRA WORKSPACE</u>		
	<u>Length/Feet</u>	<u>Width/Feet</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Length/Feet</u>	<u>Width/Feet</u>	<u>Acres</u>
<u>Moffat County, Colorado</u>						
<u>Township 4 North, Range 96 West, 6th P.M.</u>						
<u>Pipeline</u>						
Section 24: W/2NW/4, SE/4NW/4, W/2SE/4	3563	35	2.86			
Section 24: SW/4NW/4, SW/4SE/4				2063	25	1.18
Section 24: W/2NW/4, SW/4SE/4				938	65	1.40
<u>Township 5 North, Range 96 West, 6th P.M.</u>						
<u>Pipeline</u>						
Section 12: N/2NW/4	2661	35	2.14			
Section 14: SE/4NW/4, W/2SW/4	1554	35	1.25	187	65	0.28
Section 23: NW/4NW/4	1968	35	1.58	282	25	0.16
<u>Township 6 North, Range 96 West, 6th P.M.</u>						
<u>Pipeline</u>						
Section 36: Lot 25	1396	35	1.12			
<u>Staging Area</u>						
Section 36: Lot 25						10.19
<u>Township 6 North, Range 95 West, 6th P.M.</u>						
<u>Pipeline</u>						
Section 4: Lot 12	1581	35	1.27	1581	65	2.36
Section 31: Lot 7	357	35	0.29			
<u>Township 7 North, Range 95 West, 6th P.M.</u>						
<u>Pipeline</u>						
Section 10: Lot 8, 9, 10, 15, 16	3107	35	2.50	3013	25	1.73
Section 11: SW/4NW/4	1015	35	0.82	198	65	0.30
Section 15: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, S/2NE/4, NW/4SE/4	4086	35	3.28	4086	25	2.35
<u>Township 8 North, Range 95 West, 6th P.M.</u>						
<u>Pipeline</u>						
Section 12: NW/4SE/4	401	35	0.32			
Section 13: E/2SW/4	2779	35	2.23	2779	15	0.96
Section 24: W/2SW/4, E/2NW/4	4312	35	3.46	1434	15	0.49
Section 26: Lots 1, 10, 11	2429	35	1.95			
Section 35: Lot 1	17	35	0.01			

WYOMING INTERSTATE LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS FOR EXTRA WORKSPACE ON BLM LANDS

Moffat County, Colorado	35' TUP EXTRA WORKSPACE			OVER 35' TUP EXTRA WORKSPACE		
	Length/Feet	Width/Feet	Acres	Length/Feet	Width/Feet	Acres
<u>Township 9 North, Range 94 West, 6th P.M.</u>						
<u>Pipeline</u>						
Section 9: SE/4SE/4	349	35	0.28	349	25	0.20
Section 10: W/2SW/4	2650	35	2.13	938	25	0.54
Section 20: SE/4SW/4, W/2SE/4, SW/4NE/4, E/2NE/4	5786	35	4.65	563	65	0.84
Section 20: SE/4SW/4, W/2SE/4, SW/4NE/4, E/2NE/4				5223	25	3.00
<u>Township 10 North, Range 94 West, 6th P.M.</u>						
<u>Pipeline</u>						
Section 3: W/2SW/4, SE/4SW/4	2625	35	2.11			
Section 10: E/2SW/4	2625	35	2.11	797	65	1.19
Section 22: SW/4SE/4	1313	35	1.05	650	65	0.97
Section 27: W/2NE/4, SE/4NE/4	2531	35	2.03	657	65	0.98
Section 34: N/2NE/4	2156	35	1.73			
<u>Township 11 North, Range 94 West, 6th P.M.</u>						
<u>Pipeline</u>						
Section 4: W/2SW/4, W/2NW/4	5295	35	4.25	277	65	0.41
Section 9: E/2SW/4, S/2NW/4, NW/4NW/4	5813	35	4.67	1219	65	1.82
Section 21: S/2SE/4	1313	35	1.05	239	65	0.36
Section 28: N/2NE/4	1313	35	1.05			
Section 33: SE/4NE/4	1125	35	0.90	47	65	0.07
Section 34: SW/4NW/4	25	35	0.02			
<u>Township 12 North, Range 94 West, 6th P.M.</u>						
<u>Pipeline</u>						
Section 17: NW/4SW/4, S/2SW/4	3188	35	2.56	3188	65	4.76
Section 18: Lot 1, NE/4SE/4	1218	35	0.98	470	65	0.70
Section 29: Lot 9, 11, 19, 20, 21, SW/4SE/4	3090	35	2.48			
Section 32: N/2NE/4, SE/4NE/4, E/2SE/4	3975	35	3.19	1324	115	3.50
Section 33: SW/4SW/4	1125	35	0.90	938	115	2.48
<u>Staging Area</u>						
Section 18: Lot 1						2.04
SUBTOTAL	78741		63.27	33440		45.24
TOTAL		108.51 Acres				

WYOMING INTERSTATE LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS FOR EXTRA WORKSPACE ON BLM LANDS

Sweetwater County, Wyoming

	<u>35' TUP EXTRA WORKSPACE</u>			<u>OVER 35' TUP EXTRA WORKSPACE</u>		
	<u>Length/Feet</u>	<u>Width/Feet</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Length/Feet</u>	<u>Width/Feet</u>	<u>Acres</u>
<u>Township 12 North, Range 94 West, 6th P.M.</u>						
<u>Pipeline</u>						
Section 5: Lot 4, S/2NW/4, E/2SW/4, NW/4SW/4, SW/4SE/4	5719	35	4.60	1875	65	2.80
Section 6: Lot 1	563	35	0.45			
Section 8: NW/4NE/4, S/2NE/4, E/2SE/4	5625	35	4.52	660	65	0.98
Section 8: NW/4NE/4, S/2NE/4, E/2SE/4				1406	25	0.81
Section 9: SW/4SW/4	281	35	0.23			
Section 16: W/2NW/4, N/2SW/4, SE/4SW/4	5578	35	4.48	1594	25	0.91
Section 16: W/2NW/4, N/2SW/4, SE/4SW/4				1360	50	1.56
Section 21: Lot 1	750	35	0.60			
<u>Township 13 North, Range 94 West, 6th P.M.</u>						
<u>Pipeline</u>						
Section 6: Lot 3, SW/4NE/4, W/2SE/4	5344	35	4.29	379	65	0.57
Section 6: Lot 3, SW/4NE/4, W/2SE/4				3614	50	4.15
Section 7: E/2NE/4, W/2NE/4, W/2SE/4, E/2SE/4	5271	35	4.24	3094	50	3.55
Section 18: E/2NE/4, E/2SE/4	5265	35	4.23	460	65	0.69
Section 18: E/2NE/4, E/2SE/4				2390	50	2.74
Section 19: E/2NE/4, E/2SE/4	5260	35	4.23	1125	50	1.29
Section 19: E/2NE/4, E/2SE/4				703	65	1.05
Section 30: E/2NE/4, E/2SE/4	5285	35	4.25	1024	65	1.53
Section 31: E/2NE/4, E/2SE/4	5438	35	4.37	1969	65	2.94
<u>Township 14 North, Range 94 West, 6th P.M.</u>						
<u>Pipeline</u>						
Section 6: Lots 1, 2, SW/4NE/4, W/2SE/4	5344	35	4.29	700	65	1.04
Section 6: Lots 1, 2, SW/4NE/4, W/2SE/4				469	25	0.27
Section 7: W/2NE/4, W/2SE/4	5267	35	4.23	573	65	0.86
Section 18: E/2SW/4, W/2SE/4, W/2NE/4	5813	35	4.67	2812	65	4.20
Section 18: E/2SW/4, W/2SE/4, W/2NE/4				843	215	4.16
Section 18: E/2SW/4, W/2SE/4, W/2NE/4				1125	90	2.32
Section 19: E/2NW/4, E/2NW/4, SW/4SE/4	5625	35	4.52	3094	65	4.62
Section 30: E/2SW/4, W/2SE/4, W/2NE/4, NE/4NW/4	5485	35	4.41	938	65	1.40
Section 31: E/2NW/4, SW/4NE/4, W/2SE/4	5766	35	4.63	516	65	0.77
Section 31: E/2NW/4, SW/4NE/4, W/2SE/4				1593	90	3.29

APPENDIX B
 WYOMING INTERSTATE LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS FOR EXTRA WORKSPACE ON BLM LANDS

Sweetwater County, Wyoming

Township 15 North, Range 94 West, 6th P.M.

	<u>35' TUP EXTRA WORKSPACE</u>			<u>OVER 35' TUP EXTRA WORKSPACE</u>		
	<u>Length/Feet</u>	<u>Width/Feet</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Length/Feet</u>	<u>Width/Feet</u>	<u>Acres</u>
<u>Pipeline</u>						
Section 2: Lots 2, 3, SE/4NW/4, E/2SW/4, SW/4SW/4	5719	35	4.60			
Section 10: SE/4NE/4, E/2SE/4	3609	35	2.90	188	65	0.28
Section 11: W/2NW/4	2813	35	2.26	610	65	0.91
Section 15: SE/4SW/4, W/2SE/4, SW/4NE/4, N/2NE/4	5625	35	4.52	891	65	1.33
Section 21: S/2SE/4, NE/4SE/4	3375	35	2.71	938	65	1.40
Section 22: NW/4SW/4, S/2NW/4, NE/4NW/4	3844	35	3.09	703	65	1.05
Section 28: NW/4SW/4, S/2NW/4, NE/4NW/4, NW/4NE/4	4266	35	3.43	985	65	1.47
Section 29: S/2SE/4, NE/4SE/4	2910	35	2.34	328	65	0.49
Section 31: S/2SE/4, NE/4SE/4	1875	35	1.51			
Section 32: W/2SW/4, S/2NW/4, NE/4NW/4, NW/4NE/4	5297	35	4.26	843	65	1.26

Township 16 North, Range 94 West, 6th P.M.

	<u>35' TUP EXTRA WORKSPACE</u>			<u>OVER 35' TUP EXTRA WORKSPACE</u>		
	<u>Length/Feet</u>	<u>Width/Feet</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Length/Feet</u>	<u>Width/Feet</u>	<u>Acres</u>
<u>Pipeline</u>						
Section 4: Lots 1, 2, 6, NE/4SE/4, E/2NE/4	4241	35	3.41			
Section 10: N/2NW/4, SE/4NW/4, W/2SE/4, SE/4SE/4, SW/4NE/4	6081	35	4.89			
Section 14: W/2NW/4, W/2SW/4, SE/4SW/4	4500	35	3.62			
Section 15: E/2NE/4	1688	35	1.36			
Section 23: E/2NW/4, SW/4NE/4, W/2SE/4	6003	35	4.82			
Section 26: W/2NE/4, SE/4NW/4, E/2SW/4, NW/4SE/4	5532	35	4.44	844	65	1.26
Section 35: E/2NW/4, E/2SW/4	5529	35	4.44	422	65	0.63
Section 35: E/2NW/4, E/2SW/4				657	115	1.73

Township 17 North, Range 94 West, 6th P.M.

	<u>35' TUP EXTRA WORKSPACE</u>			<u>OVER 35' TUP EXTRA WORKSPACE</u>		
	<u>Length/Feet</u>	<u>Width/Feet</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Length/Feet</u>	<u>Width/Feet</u>	<u>Acres</u>
<u>Pipeline</u>						
Section 8: N/2NE/4, S/2SE/4, NE/4SE/4	4062	35	3.26	422	65	0.63
Section 16: N/2NW/4, SE/4NW/4, NE/4SW/4, W/2SE/4	6019	35	4.84	610	65	0.91
Section 22: W/2SW/4	2969	35	2.39	1552	65	2.32
Section 34: N/2NW/4, SE/4NW/4, N/2SW/4, SE/4SW/4	5635	35	4.53	1172	215	5.78

Township 18 North, Range 94 West, 6th P.M.

	<u>35' TUP EXTRA WORKSPACE</u>			<u>OVER 35' TUP EXTRA WORKSPACE</u>		
	<u>Length/Feet</u>	<u>Width/Feet</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Length/Feet</u>	<u>Width/Feet</u>	<u>Acres</u>
<u>Pipeline</u>						
Section 6: Lots 10, 13, 18, 21	5251	35	4.22	750	65	1.12
Section 18: Lots 6, 10, 11, 13, 14, 19, 20	5389	35	4.33	422	65	0.63
Section 30: Lots 5, 12	1751	35	1.41			
Section 32: W/2 SW/4, W/2NW/4	5327	35	4.28	766	65	1.14

WYOMING INTERSTATE LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS FOR EXTRA WORKSPACE ON BLM LANDS

Sweetwater County, Wyoming

	<u>35' TUP EXTRA WORKSPACE</u>			<u>OVER 35' TUP EXTRA WORKSPACE</u>		
	<u>Length/Feet</u>	<u>Width/Feet</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Length/Feet</u>	<u>Width/Feet</u>	<u>Acres</u>
<u>Township 19 North, Range 94 West, 6th P.M.</u>						
<u>Pipeline</u>						
Section 6: Lot 3, SE/4NW/4, E/2SW/4	5063	35	4.07	563	215	2.78
Section 6: Lot 3, SE/4NW/4, E/2SW/4				600	65	0.90
Section 18: E/2NW/4, E/2SW/4	5288	35	4.25	1325	65	1.98
Section 30: E/2NW/4, E/2SW/4	5279	35	4.24	844	65	1.26
<u>Staging Site</u>						
Section 6: E/2NW/4						2.07
<u>Township 20 North, Range 94 West, 6th P.M.</u>						
<u>Pipeline</u>						
Section 28: S/2SW/4, S/2SE/4, NE/4SE/4	5405	35	4.34	704	215	3.47
Section 28: S/2SW/4, S/2SE/4, NE/4SE/4				200	65	0.30
Section 32: N/2NW/4, N/2NE/4	4788	35	3.85	98	65	0.15
SUBTOTAL	218812		175.81	51753		85.74
TOTAL EXTRA WORKSPACE SWEETWATER COUNTY		261.55 Acres				

WYOMING INTERSTATE LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS FOR TEMPORARY ACCESS ROADS ON BLM LANDS

<u>Rio Blanco County, Colorado</u>	<u>TUP ROAD ACCESS</u>		
	<u>Length/Feet</u>	<u>Width/Feet</u>	<u>Acres</u>
<u>Township 1 South, Range 96 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline Access Roads</u>			
Section 2: Lots 5, 6	1300	35	1.04
Section 3: S/2SE/4	1031	35	0.83
Section 9: SE/4SE/4	660	35	0.53
Section 10: SW/4NW/4, W/2SW/4	1740	35	1.40
Section 11: NE/4SE/4, SE/4NE/4	990	35	0.80
Section 12: S/2NW/4, W/2SW/4	3168	35	2.55
Section 15: W/2NW/4	1584	35	1.27
Section 16: SE/4SE/4	500	35	0.40
Section 21: NE/4NE/4, S/2NE/4, W/2SE/4, SE/4SW/4	2640	35	2.12
Section 28: E/2NW/4, E/2SW/4	3960	35	3.18
Section 32: Lots 1, 8	3500	35	2.81
Section 33: W/2NW/4, NW/4SW/4	3168	35	2.55
<u>Township 1 North, Range 96 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline Access Roads</u>			
Section 25: Lot 17, 20	2560	35	2.06
Section 26: Lot 21, S/2SE/4	2150	35	1.73
<u>Township 1 North, Range 95 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline Access Roads</u>			
Section 11: SE/4NE/4	2500	35	2.01
Section 12: NW/4SW/4	900	35	0.72
Section 23: Lot 8	775	35	0.62
Section 32: Lots 1, 2, 31, 27, 35, 42, Tract 71, Tract 71/Lot 23, NE/4SE/4	3900	35	3.13
Section 33: Lot 12, NW/4SW/4	950	35	0.76
TOTAL	37976		30.51

WYOMING INTERSTATE LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS FOR TEMPORARY ACCESS ROADS ON BLM LANDS

	<u>TUP ROAD ACCESS</u>		
	<u>Length/Feet</u>	<u>Width/Feet</u>	<u>Acres</u>
<u>Moffat County, Colorado</u>			
<u>Township 7 North, Range 95 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline Access Roads</u>			
Section 13: S/2SE/4, SE/4SW/4	1300	35	1.04
Section 24: NE/4NE/4, N/2NW/4	5100	35	4.10
<u>Township 8 North, Range 95 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline Access Roads</u>			
Section 13: NE/4SW/4	400	35	0.32
Section 26: Lot 3, 8, 9,	1320	35	1.06
<u>Township 10 North, Range 94 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline Access Roads</u>			
Section 3: NW/4SW/4	625	35	0.50
Section 10: NE/4SW/4, S/2SE/4	1415	35	1.14
Section 14: SW/4SW/4	100	35	0.08
Section 22: SE/4SW/4, SW/4SE/4	3740	35	3.01
Section 34: NE/4NE/4	75	35	0.06
<u>Township 11 North, Range 94 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline Access Roads</u>			
Section 8: SE/4NE/4, SE/4SE/4	400	35	0.32
Section 9: SW/4NW/4, N/2SW/4, SW/4SW/4	2200	35	1.77
Section 17: N/2SE/4	2005	35	1.61
Section 21: SE/4SW/4, SE/4SE/4	1615	36	1.33
Section 28: N/2NW/4, SW/4NW/4	3995	35	3.21
TOTAL	24290		19.55

WYOMING INTERSTATE LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS FOR TEMPORARY ACCESS ROADS ON BLM LANDS

Sweetwater County, Wyoming

	<u>TUP ROAD ACCESS</u>		
	<u>Length/Feet</u>	<u>Width/Feet</u>	<u>Acres</u>
<u>Township 12 North, Range 94 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline Access Roads</u>			
Section 6: Lot 7	1475	35	1.19
Section 7: Lots 1, 4, N/2NE/4, E/2NW/4, E/2SW/4	9925	35	7.97
Section 8: N/2NE/4, SW/4NE/4, NW/NW/4	5775	35	4.64
Section 9: N/2NE/4, N/2NW/4	5500	35	4.42
Section 10: S/2NE/4, S/2NW/4, N/2NW/4	11075	35	8.90
Section 11: S/2SE/4, NW/4SE/4, NE/4SW/4, S/2NW/4, NW/4NW/4	6000	35	4.82
Section 13: E/2SW/4, E/2NW/4, NW/4NW/4	7075	35	5.68
Section 14: NE/4NE/4	1525	35	1.23
Section 15: W/2NW/4	2150	35	1.73
Section 16: SE/4NE/4, N/2SE/4, SW/4SE/4	4725	35	3.80
Section 18: Lots 1, 2, 3,	6250	35	5.02
Section 21: Lot 2	800	35	0.64
Section 24: Lots 1, 2, SE/4SE/4	3750	35	3.01
<u>Township 12 North, Range 95 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline Access Roads</u>			
Section 1: Lots 3, 4, SE/4NW/4, SW/4NE/4, W/2SE/4, SE/4SE/4	7750	35	6.23
Section 13: NE/4SE/4, W/2SE/4, SE/4SW/4	4450	35	3.58
Section 24: Lot 6	1100	35	0.88
<u>Township 13 North, Range 94 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline Access Roads</u>			
Section 5: SW/4NW/4, W/2SW/4	5525	35	4.44
Section 6: Lots 2, 3, 4, S/2NE/4, SE/4SE/4	1500	35	1.21
Section 7: NE/4NE/4, S/2NE/4, W/2SE/4, SE/4SW/4	5075	35	4.08
Section 13: SE/4SW/4	975	35	0.78
Section 18: Lot 3, NE/4NW/4, W/2NE/4, SE/4NE/4, NE/4SW/4	7725	35	6.21
Section 19: Lot 1, E/2NW/4, SW/4NE/4, NW/4SE/4, E/2SE/4	7200	35	5.79
Section 20: S/2SW/4, SW/4SE/4, E/2SE/4, SE/4NE/4	7275	35	5.85
Section 21: W/2NW/4, E/2NW/4, S/2NE/4	6350	35	5.10
Section 22: S/2NW/4, S/2NE/4	6050	35	4.86
Section 23: S/2NW/4, S/2NE/4	5875	35	4.72
Section 24: W/2NW/4, N/2NE/4	5500	35	4.42
Section 29: NW/4NW/4	1675	35	1.35
Section 30: Lot 3, E/2NE/4, SW/4NE/4, NW/4SE/4, NE/4SW/4	7375	35	5.93
Section 31: Lots 2, 3,	2100	35	1.69
<u>Township 13 North, Range 95 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline Access Roads</u>			
Section 13: E/2NW/4, SW/4NE/4, N/2SE/4, SE/4SE/4	3500	35	2.81
Section 25: NE/4SE/4, W/2SE/4	3650	35	2.93
Section 36: E/2NE/4, N/2SE/4, NE/4SW/4, W/2SW/4	8500	35	6.83

WYOMING INTERSTATE LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS FOR TEMPORARY ACCESS ROADS ON BLM LANDS

Sweetwater County, Wyoming

	TUP ROAD ACCESS		
	Length/Feet	Width/Feet	Acres
<u>Township 14 North, Range 94 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline Access Roads</u>			
Section 2: Lots 3, 4, SW/4NW/4, NW/4SW/4	4960	35	3.99
Section 3: S/2SW/4, W/2SE/4, NE/4SE/4	5440	35	4.37
Section 5: W/2SE/4, N/2SW/4, SW/4NW/4	4990	35	4.01
Section 6: Lots 1, 2, 6, SE/4NE/4, N/2SE/4, NE/4SW/4, E/2NW/4	4025	35	3.23
Section 9: S/2SW/4, W/2SE/4, S/2NE/4, NE/4NE/4	9500	35	7.63
Section 16: NW/4NW/4	6725	35	5.40
Section 17: N/2SW/4, S/2NW/4, W/2NE/4, NE/4NE/4	1050	35	0.84
Section 18: E/2SW/4, N/2SE/4	6750	35	5.42
Section 19: E/2NW/4, E/2SW/4	7510	35	6.03
Section 30: E/2NW/4, E/2SW/4, W/2SE/4, W/2NE/4	4485	35	3.60
Section 31: Lot 4, W/2SE/4, W/2NE/4, E/2NE/4	5390	35	4.33
	7050	35	5.66
<u>Township 15 North, Range 94 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline Access Roads</u>			
Section 3: Lot 4, SW/4NW/4, W/2SW/4	4750	35	3.82
Section 4: Lot 1, 2, SW/4NE/4	5900	35	4.74
Section 10: SE/4NE/4, N/2NE/4, N/2NW/4	5525	35	4.44
Section 11: SW/4NW/4, N/2SW/4, SE/4SW/4	4520	35	3.63
Section 12: S/2SE/4, NE/4SE/4	2520	35	2.02
Section 13: NE/4NW/4, NW/4NE/4	3585	35	2.88
Section 14: SW/4NW/4, E/2NW/4, NW/4NE/4	6620	35	5.32
Section 15: SE/4SW/4, W/2SE/4, NE/4SE/4	3515	35	2.82
Section 21: SE/4SW/4, S/2SE/4, N/2SE/4	4985	35	4.01
Section 22: NW/4SW/4, S/2NW/4, NE/4NW/4	4010	35	3.22
Section 28: NW/4SW/4, S/2NW/4, NE/4NW/4	3995	35	3.21
Section 29: S/2SE/4, NE/4SE/4	2985	35	2.40
Section 31: SE/4SE/4	750	35	0.60
Section 32: S/2SW/4, S/2SE/4, NE/4SE/4, NW/4SW/4, S/2NW/4, NE/4NW/4, NW/4NE/4	10450	35	8.40
Section 33: S/2SW/4, NW/4SW/4,	6205	35	4.99
Section 35: SE/4SW/4, N/2SE/4, SW/4SE/4	5195	35	4.17
<u>Township 16 North, Range 95 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline Access Roads</u>			
Section 2: Lot 1, E/2NE/4	3040	35	2.44
Section 12: W/2NW/4, W/2SW/4	4450	35	3.58
Section 13: W/2NW/4, W/2SW/4	5380	35	4.32
Section 24: NW/4NW/4, S/2NW/4, N/2SW/4, S/2SW/4, SW/4SE/4	5760	35	4.63
Section 25: NE/4NW/4, N/2NE/4, SE/4NE/4	3520	35	2.83

WYOMING INTERSTATE LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS FOR TEMPORARY ACCESS ROADS ON BLM LANDS

Sweetwater County, Wyoming

	<u>TUP ROAD ACCESS</u>		
	<u>Length/Feet</u>	<u>Width/Feet</u>	<u>Acres</u>
<u>Township 16 North, Range 94 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline Access Roads</u>			
Section 4: Lots 2, 4, 5, 6, 8	6000	35	4.82
Section 26: N/2NE/4, N/2NW/4, SW/4NW/4	4508	35	3.62
Section 27: S/2NE/4, NW/4SE/4, N/2SW/4, SW/4SW/4, N/2NE/4	9000	35	7.23
Section 28: S/2SE/4, SE/4SW/4	1925	35	1.55
Section 29: SW/4SW/4	750	35	0.60
Section 30: Lots 1, 2, SE/4NW/4, NE/4SW/4, NW/4SE/4, S/2SE/4	6985	35	5.61
Section 32: N/2NW/4, NW/4NE/4, S/2NE/4	5525	35	4.44
Section 33: SW/4NW/4, N/2SW/4, SE/4SW/4, SW/4SE/4, NW/4SE/4, W/2NE/4, NW/4NW/4, NE/4NW/4	10985	35	8.83
<u>Township 17 North, Range 94 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline Access Roads</u>			
Section 4: Lot 4, SE/4SE/4, N/2SE/4, N/2SW/4, S/2NW/4	10050	35	8.08
Section 6: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, SE/4NW/4, SW/4NE/4, N/2SE/4	15780	35	12.68
Section 10: W/2NW/4, W/2SW/4	5280	35	4.24
Section 18: Lots 7, 8, 9, 16, 17	6000	35	4.82
Section 20: SE/4SE/4	990	35	0.80
Section 28: W/2SE/4, N/2SW/4, W/2NW/4	8600	35	6.91
Section 30: Lots 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16	8990	35	7.22
<u>Township 17 North, Range 95 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline Access Roads</u>			
Section 24: E/2NE/4, SW/4NE/4, N/2SE/4, SW/4SE/4	6000	35	4.82
Section 36: W/2NW/4, SE/4NW/4, E/2SW/4	6800	35	5.46
<u>Township 18 North, Range 94 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline Access Roads</u>			
Section 6: Lots 10, 11, 12, 19, 20	7500	35	6.03
Section 12: W/2SE/4, W/2NE/4, NE/4NW/4	7285	35	5.85
Section 18: Lots 8, 9, 16, 17	9140	35	7.34
Section 22: SE/4SE/4	29	35	0.02
Section 24: NW/4SW/4, S/2NW/4, NE/4NW/4	4450	35	3.58
Section 26: NW/4NW/4	40	35	0.03
Section 28: S/2SW/4, W/2SE/4, NE/4SE/4, SE/4NE/4	7550	35	6.07
Section 30: Lots 8, 9, 16, 17, 18	10040	35	8.07
Section 32: N/2NE/4, SW/4NE/4, NW/4SE/4, E/2SW/4, SW/4SW/4, S/2SE/4	12000	35	9.64
<u>Township 19 North, Range 95 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline Access Roads</u>			
Section 2: Lot 1	250	35	0.20
<u>Township 19 North, Range 94 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline Access Roads</u>			
Section 2: Lot 4	500	35	0.40
Section 6: Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, E/2SW/4, NW/4SE/4, S/2SE/4	5900	35	4.74
Section 8: NW/4NW/4, E/2NW/4, S/2NE/4, NE/4SE/4	6000	35	4.82
Section 10: NE/4NW/4, S/2NW/4, W/2SW/4	5120	35	4.11
Section 18: Lot 1, E/2NW/4, S/2NE/4	8020	35	6.44
Section 20: W/2NW/4, NE/4NW/4	3000	35	2.41
Section 30: E/2NW/4, E/2SW/4	5289	35	4.25

WYOMING INTERSTATE LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS FOR TEMPORARY ACCESS ROADS ON BLM LANDS

Sweetwater County, Wyoming

TUP ROAD ACCESS
Length/Feet Width/Feet Acres

Township 20 North, Range 95 West, 6th P.M.

Pipeline Access Roads

Section 36: SW/4SW/4

55 35 0.04

Township 20 North, Range 94 West, 6th P.M.

Pipeline Access Roads

Section 28: E/2SE/4, NW/4SE/4, S/2NW/4, NW/4NW/4

6500 35 5.22

TOTAL

543546 436.73

WYOMING INTERSTATE LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS FOR TEMPORARY ACCESS ROADS ON BLM LANDS

Carbon County, Wyoming**TUP ROAD ACCESS**
Length/Feet Width/Feet Acres**Township 12 North, Range 92 West, 6th P.M.****Pipeline Access Roads**

Section 1: Lot 3, SW/4NW/4	2780	35	2.23
Section 2: S/2SE/4, SE/4SW/4	4990	35	4.01
Section 3: S/2SW/4	1500	35	1.21
Section 4: E/2SE/4, NW/4SE/4, SW/4NE/4	3000	35	2.41
Section 6: Lots 6, 7, NE/4SW/4	3000	35	2.41
Section 10: NE/4NW/4	2000	35	1.61
Section 11: N/2NW/4	2800	35	2.25

Township 12 North, Range 93 West, 6th P.M.**Pipeline Access Roads**

Section 1: E/2SE/4, NW/4SE/4, N/2SW/4, SW/4SW/4	6025	35	4.84
Section 2: Lots 5, 6, 8, S/2SE/4, SW/4NW/4	7025	35	5.64
Section 3: S/2NE/4, S/2NW/4	6520	35	5.24
Section 4: Lot 2, S/2NE/4	4500	35	3.62
Section 19: Lot 1	1050	35	0.84

Township 13 North, Range 91 West, 6th P.M.**Pipeline Access Roads**

Section 4: SW/4NW/4	600	35	0.48
Section 5: SE/4NE/4, N/2SE/4, SE/4NW/4, N/2SW/4	2275	35	1.83
Section 6: SE/4SE/4	1425	35	1.14
Section 7: E/2NE/4, N/2SE/4, NE/4SW/4, W/2SW/4	8550	35	6.87

Township 13 North, Range 92 West, 6th P.M.**Pipeline Access Roads**

Section 10: S/2SE/4	2500	35	2.01
Section 11: N/2SW/4, SW/4SW/4, SE/4SW/4, W/2SE/4, SE/4SE/4	5750	35	4.62
Section 12: S/2SW/4, S/2SE/4	6000	35	4.82
Section 13: N/2NE/4	250	35	0.20
Section 15: NW/4NE/4, E/2NW/4, SW/4NW/4, NW/4SW/4	5975	35	4.80
Section 17: S/2SE/4	1325	35	1.06
Section 19: Lot 5, NE/4NW/4, N/2NE/4	5890	35	4.73
Section 20: N/2NW/4, NW/4NE/4	4500	35	3.62

Township 13 North, Range 93 West, 6th P.M.**Pipeline Access Roads**

Section 6: Lots 1, 2, S/2NE/4, W/2SE/4	6250	35	5.02
Section 7: W/2NE/4, SE/4NE/4, E/2SE/4,	7025	35	5.64
Section 18: Lots 2, 3, 4, N/2NE/4, E/2NW/4,	8685	35	6.98
Section 19: Lot 1, E/2NW/4, SW/4NE/4, N/2SE/4, SE/4SE/4	6000	35	4.82
Section 20: NW/4SW/4, S/2SW/4, S/2SE/4	6750	35	5.42
Section 21: S/2SW/4, NE/4SW/4, N/2SE/4	5975	35	4.80
Section 22: NW/4SW/4, S/2NW/4, S/2NE/4	6025	35	4.84
Section 23: S/2NW/4, NE/4SW/4, N/2SE/4, SE/4NE/4	6575	35	5.28
Section 24: S/2NW/4, NE/4SW/4, NW/4NE/4, N/2NE/4	6500	35	5.22
Section 28: SW/4SW/4	975	35	0.78
Section 29: NE/4NW/4, W/2NE/4, N/2SE/4, SE/4SE/4	5825	35	4.68
Section 33: NW/4NW/4, E/2NW/4, E/2SW/4, SW/4SE/4	5845	35	4.70

Township 14 North, Range 93 West, 6th P.M.**Pipeline Access Roads**

Section 6: Lot 3, SE/4NW/4, E/2SW/4	6410	35	5.15
Section 7: E/2NW/4, E/2SW/4	6190	35	4.97
Section 18: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, NE/4NW/4	6375	35	5.12
Section 19: Lots 1, 2, 3, NE/4NW/4, SE/4SW/4	5985	35	4.81
Section 30: Lot 2, E/2NW/4, E/2SW/4	5500	35	4.42
Section 31: E/2NW/4, NE/4SW/4, W/2SE/4	6090	35	4.89

WYOMING INTERSTATE LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS FOR TEMPORARY ACCESS ROADS ON BLM LANDS

Carbon County, Wyoming**TUP ROAD ACCESS**

	<u>Length/Feet</u>	<u>Width/Feet</u>	<u>Acres</u>
<u>Township 15 North, Range 93 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline Access Roads</u>			
Section 1: N/2SE/4, N/2SW/4, SW/4SW/4	5500	35	4.42
Section 2: NE/4SE/4, S/2SE/4, S/2SW/4	4985	35	4.01
Section 3: Lot 4, E/2SE/4, SE/4NE/4	7700	35	6.19
Section 4: Lot 1, S/2NE/4, NW/4SE/4, N/2SW/4	6525	35	5.24
Section 5: Lot 1, E/2SE/4, SW/4SE/4, SE/4SW/4	5990	35	4.81
Section 7: Lots 3, 4, E/2SW/4, N/2SE/4, SE/4NE/4	6450	35	5.18
Section 8: SW/4NW/4, N/2NW/4	3750	35	3.01
Section 9: S/2SE/4	2010	35	1.62
Section 10: NE/4SW/4, NW/4SE/4, S/2NE/4, NE/4NE/4	7715	35	6.20
Section 11: NW/4NW/4	1505	35	1.21
Section 17: SE/4NE/4, N/2SE/4, SW/4SE/4	4250	35	3.41
Section 20: W/2NE/4, SE/4NW/4, E/2SW/4, SW/4SW/4	6485	35	5.21
Section 29: NW/4NW/4	1550	35	1.25
Section 30: NE/4NE/4, S/2NE/4, NW/4SE/4, E/2SW/4	6235	35	5.01
<u>Township 15 North, Range 92 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline Access Roads</u>			
Section 3: NW/4SW/4	1420	35	1.14
Section 4: N/2SE/4, N/2SW/4, SW/4NW/4	5875	35	4.72
Section 5: S/2NE/4, S/2NW/4	5275	35	4.24
Section 6: Lot 13, NE/4SW/4, NW/4SW/4, S/2NE/4	5252	35	4.22
<u>Township 16 North, Range 93 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline Access Roads</u>			
Section 8: E/2SW/4, W/2SE/4, NE/4SE/4	5000	35	4.02
Section 9: N/2SW/4, W/2SE/4, SE/4SE/4	6420	35	5.16
Section 10: SW/4SW/4	1225	35	0.98
Section 11: S/2SW/4, S/2SE/4	4840	35	3.89
Section 12: S/2SW/4, SW/4SE/4	3000	35	2.41
Section 14: NW/4NW/4	275	35	0.22
Section 15: N/2NE/4, N/2NW/4	4520	35	3.63
Section 17: E/2NW/4, N/2SW/4, SW/4SW/4	5750	35	4.62
Section 20: W/2NW/4, N/2SW/4, SE/4SW/4	6840	35	5.50
Section 29: E/2NW/4, SW/4NE/4, W/2SE/4	6015	35	4.83
Section 32: W/2NE/4, SE/4NE/4, E/2SE/4	6125	35	4.92
TOTAL	337692		271.33

Rio Blanco County, Colorado	<u>UP SNOW REMOVAL CONTINGENC'</u>		
	<u>Length/Feet</u>	<u>Width/Feet</u>	<u>Acres</u>
<u>Township 2 South, Range 96 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline</u>			
Section 5: Lots 12, 18, 19, SW/4SE/4, N/2SE/4	5906	15	2.03
<u>Township 1 South, Range 96 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline</u>			
Section 3: S/2SE/4	1407	15	0.48
Section 10: E/2SW/4	1125	15	0.39
Section 15: W/2SW/4, W/2NW/4, NE/4NW/4	5155	15	1.78
Section 16: SE/4SE/4	187	15	0.06
Section 21: E/24NE/4, NE/4SE/4, W/2SE/4,	5906	15	2.03
Section 28: E/2NW/4, E/2SW/4	5719	15	1.97
Section 32: Lots 1, 8	3000	15	1.03
Section 33: W/2NW/4, NW/4SW/4, NE/4NW/4	4000	15	1.38
<u>Township 1 North, Range 95 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline</u>			
Section 1: SE/4SW/4	1313	15	0.45
Section 11: SE/4NE/4	187	15	0.06
Section 12: SW/4NW/4	965	15	0.33
Section 28: Lot 40, Tract 72/Lot 39	1175	15	0.40
Section 32: Lots 1, 2, 31, 27, 35, 43, Tract 71/Lot 24, NE/4SE/4	1125	15	0.39
<u>Township 2 North, Range 95 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline</u>			
Section 12: NE/4NW/4	466	15	0.16
<u>Township 3 North, Range 95 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline</u>			
Section 20: NE/4NW/4	825	15	0.28
TOTAL	38461		13.24

WYOMING INTERSTATE LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS FOR TEMPORARY SNOW WORK SPACE ON BLM LANDS

<u>Moffat County, Colorado</u>	<u>'UP SNOW REMOVAL CONTINGENC'</u>		
	<u>Length/Feet</u>	<u>Width/Feet</u>	<u>Acres</u>
<u>Township 4 North, Range 96 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline</u>			
Section 24: W/2NW/4, SE/4NW/4, W/2SE/4	3563	15	1.23
<u>Township 5 North, Range 96 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline</u>			
Section 12: N/2NW/4	2661	15	0.92
Section 14: SE/4NW/4, W/2SW/4	1367	15	0.47
Section 23: NW/4NW/4	1686	15	0.58
<u>Township 6 North, Range 96 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline</u>			
Section 36: Lot 25	1396	15	0.48
<u>Township 6 North, Range 95 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline</u>			
Section 31: Lot 7	357	15	0.12
<u>Township 7 North, Range 95 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline</u>			
Section 10: Lot 8, 9, 10, 15, 16	94	15	0.03
Section 11: SW/4NW/4	817	15	0.28
<u>Township 8 North, Range 95 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline</u>			
Section 12: NW/4SE/4	401	15	0.14
Section 24: W/2SW/4, E/2NW/4	2878	15	0.99
Section 26: Lots 1, 10, 11	2429	15	0.84
Section 35: Lot 1	17	15	0.01
<u>Township 9 North, Range 94 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline</u>			
Section 10: W/2SW/4	1712	15	0.59
Section 20: SE/4SW/4, W/2SE/4, SW/4NE/4, E/2NE/4	5223	15	1.80
<u>Township 10 North, Range 94 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline</u>			
Section 3: W/2SW/4, SE/4SW/4	2625	15	0.90
Section 10: E/2SW/4	1828	15	0.63
Section 22: SW/4SE/4	663	15	0.23
Section 27: W/2NE/4, SE/4NE/4	1874	15	0.65
Section 34: N/2NE/4	2156	15	0.74
<u>Township 11 North, Range 94 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline</u>			
Section 4: W/2SW/4, W/2NW/4	5018	15	1.73
Section 9: E/2SW/4, S/2NW/4, NW/4NW/4	4594	15	1.58
Section 21: S/2SE/4	1074	15	0.37
Section 28: N/2NE/4	1313	15	0.45
Section 33: SE/4NE/4	1078	15	0.37
Section 34: SW/4NW/4	25	15	0.01

WYOMING INTERSTATE LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS FOR TEMPORARY SNOW WORK SPACE ON BLM LANDS

'UP SNOW REMOVAL CONTINGENC'

Moffat County, Colorado

Township 12 North, Range 94 West, 6th P.M.

Pipeline

	<u>Length/Feet</u>	<u>Width/Feet</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Section 18: Lot 1, NE/4SE/4	748	15	0.26
Section 29: Lot 9, 11, 19, 20, 21, SW/4SE/4	3090	15	1.06
Section 32: N/2NE/4, SE/4NE/4, E/2SE/4	2651	15	0.91
Section 33: SW/4SW/4	187	15	0.06
TOTAL	53525		18.43

WYOMING INTERSTATE TEMPORARY SNOW WORK SPACE ON BLM LANDS

Sweetwater County, WyomingTUP SNOW REMOVAL CONTINGENCY

	<u>Length/Feet</u>	<u>Width/Feet</u>	<u>Acres</u>
<u>Township 12 North, Range 94 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline</u>			
Section 5: Lot 4, S/2NW/4, E/2SW/4, NW/4SW/4, SW/4SE/4	3844	15	1.32
Section 6: Lot 1	563	15	0.19
Section 8: NW/4NE/4, S/2NE/4, E/2SE/4	4965	15	1.71
Section 9: SW/4SW/4	281	15	0.10
Section 16: W/2NW/4, N/2SW/4, SE/4SW/4	3984	15	1.37
Section 21: Lot 1	750	15	0.26
<u>Township 13 North, Range 94 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline</u>			
Section 6: Lot 3, SW/4NE/4, W/2SE/4	4965	15	1.71
Section 7: E/2NE/4, W/2NE/4, W/2SE/4, E/2SE/4	2177	15	0.75
Section 18: E/2NE/4, E/2SE/4	5165	15	1.78
Section 19: E/2NE/4, E/2SE/4	4135	15	1.42
Section 30: E/2NE/4, E/2SE/4	4261	15	1.47
Section 31: E/2NE/4, E/2SE/4	3469	15	1.19
<u>Township 14 North, Range 94 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline</u>			
Section 6: Lots 1, 2, SW/4NE/4, W/2SE/4	4733	15	1.63
Section 7: W/2NE/4, W/2SE/4	4694	15	1.62
Section 18: E/2SW/4, W/2SE/4, W/2NE/4	3001	15	1.03
Section 19: E/2NW/4, E/2SW/4, SW/4SE/4	2531	15	0.87
Section 30: E/2SW/4, W/2SE/4, W/2NE/4, NE/4NW/4	4547	15	1.57
Section 31: E/2NW/4, SW/4NE/4, W/2SE/4	5250	15	1.81
<u>Township 15 North, Range 94 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline</u>			
Section 2: Lots 2, 3, SE/4NW/4, E/2SW/4, SW/4SW/4	5719	15	1.97
Section 10: SE/4NE/4, E/2SE/4	3421	15	1.18
Section 11: W/2NW/4	2203	15	0.76
Section 15: SE/4SW/4, W/2SE/4, SW/4NE/4, N/2NE/4	4734	15	1.63
Section 21: S/2SE/4, NE/4SE/4	2437	15	0.84
Section 22: NW/4SW/4, S/2NW/4, NE/4NW/4	3141	15	1.08
Section 28: NW/4SW/4, S/2NW/4, NE/4NW/4, NW/4NE/4	3281	15	1.13
Section 29: S/2SE/4, NE/4SE/4	2582	15	0.89
Section 31: S/2SE/4, NE/4SE/4	1875	15	0.65
Section 32: W/2SW/4, S/2NW/4, NE/4NW/4, NW/4NE/4	4454	15	1.53
<u>Township 16 North, Range 94 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline</u>			
Section 4: Lots 1, 2, 6, NE/4SE/4, E/2NE/4	4241	15	1.46
Section 10: N/2NW/4, SE/4NW/4, W/2SE/4, SE/4SE/4, SW/4NE/4	6081	15	2.09
Section 14: W/2NW/4, W/2SW/4, SE/4SW/4	4500	15	1.55
Section 15: E/2NE/4	1688	15	0.58
Section 23: E/2NW/4, SW/4NE/4, W/2SE/4	6003	15	2.07
Section 26: W/2NE/4, SE/4NW/4, E/2SW/4, NW/4SE/4	4688	15	1.61
Section 35: E/2NW/4, E/2SW/4	5107	15	1.76
Section 35: E/2NW/4, E/2SW/4			
<u>Township 17 North, Range 94 West, 6th P.M.</u>			
<u>Pipeline</u>			
Section 8: N/2NE/4, S/2SE/4, NE/4SE/4	3640	15	1.25
Section 16: N/2NW/4, SE/4NW/4, NE/4SW/4, W/2SE/4	5409	15	1.86
Section 22: W/2SW/4	1417	15	0.49
Section 34: N/2NW/4, SE/4NW/4, N/2SW/4, SE/4SW/4	4463	15	1.54

WYOMING INTERSTATE TEMPORARY SNOW WORK SPACE ON BLM LANDS

Sweetwater County, Wyoming

TUP SNOW REMOVAL CONTINGENCY

Township 18 North, Range 94 West, 6th P.M.

Pipeline

	<u>Length/Feet</u>	<u>Width/Feet</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Section 6: Lots 10, 13, 18, 21	5181	15	1.78
Section 18: Lots 6, 10, 11, 13, 14, 19, 20	4967	15	1.71
Section 30: Lots 5, 12	1751	15	0.60
Section 32: W/2 SW/4, W/2NW/4	4471	15	1.54

Township 19 North, Range 94 West, 6th P.M.

Pipeline

Section 6: Lot 3, SE/4NW/4, E/2SW/4	4500	15	1.55
Section 18: E/2NW/4, E/2SW/4	3963	15	1.36
Section 30: E/2NW/4, E/2SW/4	4435	15	1.53

Township 20 North, Range 94 West, 6th P.M.

Pipeline

Section 28: S/2SW/4, S/2SE/4, NE/4SE/4	4701	15	1.62
Section 32: N/2NW/4, N/2NE/4	4690	15	1.62

TOTAL	183058		63.04
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The following measures are proposed to be implemented by the Contractor to avoid, minimize, and compensate for potential impacts to the Project of Wetlands, Rivers, and Streams, and to the State of California Department of Land Management (DLN). This is a summary of the measures and the DLN will conduct an environmental review to determine if additional measures are needed.

APPENDIX C: TABLE OF MITIGATION MEASURES AND COMMITTED MITIGATION

SOILS

1. Working Wetlands Inventory (WCI) will be completed. The project will be designed to avoid, minimize, and compensate for impacts to the Project of Wetlands, Rivers, and Streams, and to the State of California Department of Land Management (DLN). This is a summary of the measures and the DLN will conduct an environmental review to determine if additional measures are needed.
2. WCI will identify any potential impacts to wetlands, rivers, and streams, and to the State of California Department of Land Management (DLN). This is a summary of the measures and the DLN will conduct an environmental review to determine if additional measures are needed.
3. WCI will identify any potential impacts to wetlands, rivers, and streams, and to the State of California Department of Land Management (DLN). This is a summary of the measures and the DLN will conduct an environmental review to determine if additional measures are needed.

Soil Erosion

1. To protect the project from erosion, all exposed soil will be protected with erosion control measures. Erosion control measures will be installed and maintained in accordance with the California Department of Land Management (DLN) standards. Erosion control measures will be installed and maintained in accordance with the California Department of Land Management (DLN) standards.

Landfills

1. To reduce the impact of construction activities on landfills and other sites, WCI will identify any potential impacts to landfills and other sites, and to the State of California Department of Land Management (DLN). This is a summary of the measures and the DLN will conduct an environmental review to determine if additional measures are needed.
2. WCI will identify any potential impacts to landfills and other sites, and to the State of California Department of Land Management (DLN). This is a summary of the measures and the DLN will conduct an environmental review to determine if additional measures are needed.

Flooding

1. To minimize the impact of flooding on the project, WCI will identify any potential impacts to flooding, and to the State of California Department of Land Management (DLN). This is a summary of the measures and the DLN will conduct an environmental review to determine if additional measures are needed.
2. To minimize the impact of flooding on the project, WCI will identify any potential impacts to flooding, and to the State of California Department of Land Management (DLN). This is a summary of the measures and the DLN will conduct an environmental review to determine if additional measures are needed.

MITIGATION MEASURES AND COMMITTED MITIGATION BY RESOURCE

The following measures are required unless waived by the Federal Authorized Officer (AO) or the Federal Environmental Compliance Monitor (ECM) under established variance processes. These measures apply to Right-of-Way (ROW) grant WYW-160264 and any Temporary Use Permit (TUP) approved by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Prior to approving a variance or waiver, the BLM will conduct an environmental review to determine if additional analysis is needed.

GEOLOGY

1. Wyoming Interstate Company (WIC) will implement the project-specific Blasting Plan contained in Appendix F of the Plan of Development (POD) as well as additional measures in the POD to mitigate the effects that trench blasting could have on nearby oil and gas wells.
2. WIC will identify any associated underground gathering lines in the project construction ROW and will either avoid piping, or construct in a manner to protect the integrity of such facilities.
3. WIC will minimize conflicts where mineral resources could be affected by working with the owners and/or operators of surface mining operations during ROW negotiations and facilities construction.

Seismic Hazards

1. To protect the pipeline facilities from seismic activity and its associated hazards, project facilities will be constructed and tested to meet federal standards outlined in 49 CFR Part 192, and geotechnical studies will be conducted so that facilities will be designed and constructed to minimize any effects that shaking or faulting could have on the project facilities.

Landslides

1. To reduce the potential for construction-related activities to trigger landslides and other slope failures, WIC will implement its Plan and Procedures and the project-specific Blasting Plan.
2. WIC will implement additional measures to reduce potential for erosion control. These will include measures as described in WIC's POD. At a minimum, these measures will include the construction of trench breakers, permanent slope breakers, and establishment of permanent vegetation within the ROW.

Flooding

1. To minimize the impacts on the pipeline from flooding, WIC will bury the pipeline at a sufficient depth to avoid possible scour at waterbody crossings.
2. To minimize streambed scour, WIC will cross the White, Yampa, and Little Snake rivers by horizontal directional drilling (HDD), placing the pipeline well below scour depth.

PALEONTOLOGY

1. WIC will implement a Monitoring and Mitigation Plan to protect fossil resources that may be encountered during project construction, including the resources identified during the field survey. The plan includes:
 - paleontological mitigation during construction activities such as on-site monitoring or spot checking as determined by a qualified paleontologist, with emphasis on Conditions 1 and 2 units;
 - mitigation procedures for fossil localities identified during construction (e.g., avoidance, excavation, recording of localities);
 - provisions for the preparation and curation of fossil collections; and
 - provisions for the preparation of a final report based on the recovered data.
2. All work conducted under the Monitoring and Mitigation Plan will be performed by qualified paleontologists with trained assistants. The plan will be filed with the Secretary prior to construction.

SOILS

1. WIC will control erosion and sedimentation by a variety of different methods as discussed in the Project Plan, Procedures, and POD. Major water erosion control measures that will be used during construction include temporary slope breakers, sediment barriers, certified weed-free mulch applications, and revegetation.
2. WIC will install trench breakers (sand bags or polyurethane foam within the trench) and permanent slope breakers for long-term water erosion control.
3. During operation and maintenance, WIC will monitor and maintain revegetation, and control off-road vehicle access.
4. During construction in areas prone to wind erosion, WIC will flatten the topsoil stockpiles using the blade of a motor grader, then compact the topsoil to the degree reasonably possible with the rubber tires of a motor grader. The pipe also will be cribbed up over the topsoil to reduce wind erosion. To further reduce topsoil loss due to wind erosion, segregated topsoil in wind-prone areas will be sprayed with water to form a crust to minimize topsoil losses due to wind-blown transport. WIC will require light duty vehicles and rubber-tired vehicles to use county roads instead of driving down the ROW, where possible.
5. If noticeable wind or water erosion occurs during restoration or operations (as indicated by poor revegetation success, noticeable deflation, sheet or rill erosion, and/or down gradient soil deposition), WIC will renew site restoration treatments (including soil stabilization and revegetation) and install and monitor erosion minimization treatments (e.g., crimped mulch, water and sediment barriers, snow fences) to ensure soil stabilization as part of their ongoing maintenance program. WIC will conduct such efforts in coordination with landowners or appropriate federal or state land management agencies.

6. Post construction maintenance activities will adhere to construction and reclamation standards within WIC's Plan, Procedures, and POD.
7. During construction across BLM and state-owned lands, and subject to the approval of the land managing agency, WIC will strip and segregate topsoil from the ditch line only, except in cut areas where the ROW or additional temporary workspace areas must be leveled for safe construction. In the latter areas, WIC will strip the full ROW. On BLM lands, WIC will store stripped topsoil separately and not allow it to mix with trench spoil. If not directed otherwise, WIC will use the same measures on private land.
8. In windy areas, where rutting has occurred in excess of 4 inches, once construction is complete, WIC will cover the affected area with an adequate volume of topsoil to replace mixed soils and subsoils. WIC will need to obtain additional approval from the Federal Environmental Regulatory Commission (FERC) and the BLM if it obtains topsoil in the project vicinity that adds to the extent of construction disturbance, increases the area to be stabilized and reclaimed, or creates further potential for environmental impacts.
9. On federal lands, whenever WIC will need to grade the ROW for purposes of equipment safety, or to avoid significant topsoil degradation on the working side, the top 6 inches of topsoil will be removed separately from the graded area regardless of loss of root base. Additional plan provisions and conditions for erosion control, successful revegetation, weed control, and monitoring will still pertain to site restoration requirements.
10. To avoid excessive rutting, the Environmental Inspector (EI) will advise WIC's contractor when construction activity restrictions are warranted. At the direction of the EI, WIC will cease construction activities on BLM lands when soil rutting occurs to a depth of 4 inches (3 inches in the White River Field Office [WRFO] lands). WIC will interact closely with appropriate BLM offices to follow the agency's Resource Management Plans or other authorized guidance with respect to cessation of work due to rutting on access roads and construction areas on federal lands. On portions of the ROW where full width topsoil segregation has occurred, the rutting standard does not apply.
11. WIC will employ several methods to mitigate frozen spoil conditions. The first method will involve waiting until the pipe is welded before digging the ditch, and then placing the pipe in the ditch and backfilling before the spoil has a chance to freeze. The second method will be to use selective backfilling methods. In the early winter, the frozen soil will be limited to a shallow crust layer on the spoil and topsoil. The unfrozen material will be installed in the trench first with any frozen material then placed on top.
12. If construction and reclamation are not completed prior to winter, WIC will install temporary erosion control measures (i.e., temporary water bars, hay bales, silt fencing, etc.) to stabilize the project over winter. WIC will correct any subsidence and perform any remaining final clean up and restoration at

- an appropriate time in the following spring/or summer. The timing of such activities will be appropriate with any applicable environmental windows.
13. WIC will repair rutted isolated road spots during construction by application of gravel or by use of wooden mats. If the roads are too wet, the road will not be used until it dries sufficiently to allow passage without rutting.
 14. WIC will formally develop a separate Winter Construction Plan prior to construction. The Winter Construction Plan will include plans for monthly monitoring of temporary erosion control over winter or after heavy melt off events.
 15. Where topsoil is pulverized by movement of equipment and blown off the ROW, WIC will have EIs monitor for potential topsoil degradation in areas where it is not stripped from the working side of the construction ROW. If topsoil in these areas becomes powdered or pulverized to a depth of 4 inches and is being mixed with subsoil, or if wind is moving topsoil off the ROW regardless of dust control measures applied, WIC will strip topsoil from both the ditch line and the working side of the ROW and replace topsoil in the impacted areas. This will continue until construction reaches areas of less wind-erodible texture and structure under traffic conditions.
 16. In areas with soils having less inherently wind-erodible texture, WIC may only resume limited topsoil stripping of the ditch line only if approved by both the EIS and federal agencies' compliance monitors.
 17. During restoration, WIC will implement its proposed compaction-relief procedures at any location where compaction occurs in accordance with WIC's Plan.
 18. To mitigate the adverse effects of pipeline construction on droughty soils and to assist with revegetation efforts, WIC will apply certified weed free mulch and stabilize the soil surface to minimize wind erosion and to conserve soil moisture. Proposed seed mixes for sandy or salt desert sites may be used on these areas, as indicated in WIC's updated Reclamation Plan.
 19. WIC will consult with the NRCS and the BLM, or other soils specialists, as appropriate, to develop additional restoration measures for saline or sodic soils.
 20. WIC will replace or repair any drain tiles damaged during construction. WIC will maintain water flow to irrigation systems throughout construction unless landowner permission is obtained to temporarily interrupt water flow. WIC will restore or repair any irrigation systems damaged by construction.
 21. WIC will clean up any spills in accordance with its Spill Pollution Containment and Control (SPCC) Plan.
 22. If contaminated or suspect soils (e.g., hydrocarbon contamination) are identified during trenching operations, WIC will halt work in the area of the suspected contamination until the type and extent of the contamination was determined. The type and extent of contamination, the responsible party, and local, state, and federal regulations will determine the appropriate cleanup method(s) for these areas.

NOXIOUS WEEDS AND OTHER INVASIVE PLANTS

1. To control the spread of noxious weeds, WIC will implement its Noxious and Invasive Weed Control Plan. WIC will require that its contractors adhere to the mitigation measures outlined in its Weed Plan.
2. Based on survey results and agency consultations, pretreatment of noxious weed infestations may be conducted in selected areas. Depending on the species and the time of construction, treatment methods could include chemical or mechanical methods to remove noxious weed populations from the construction ROW prior to surface disturbance.
3. Prior to mobilizing to the project area, all contractor vehicles and equipment will be required to be cleaned of soil and debris that is capable of transporting noxious weed propagules. All contractor vehicles and equipment will be inspected by the EI(s) and may require additional cleaning.
4. The contractor will ensure that certified weed-free straw or hay bales used to construct sediment control devices or used as mulch applications are obtained from approved certified sources, as recommended by the County Weed and Pest Districts, Weed Control Supervisors, the states of Colorado and Wyoming, and the BLM.
5. The Contractor will implement the reclamation of disturbed lands immediately following construction as outlined in the Reclamation Plan.
6. Suitable habitat for four state and BLM-listed sensitive plants has been identified along the proposed ROW. Noxious weeds usually will be controlled by manual methods. In Wyoming, manual methods in combination with spot-herbicide application may be approved for use to control noxious weed populations.
7. WIC will use full width topsoil stripping in areas with known weed infestations to minimize vehicles tracking weeds along other parts of the ROW. Segregated topsoil in areas identified as supporting noxious weeds will not be moved outside the boundaries of that area or transported for use to other locations on the project.
8. In consultation with the appropriate BLM field offices, WIC will include the following in its Weed Plan:
(a) invasive weeds listed by the appropriate BLM FO(s), (b) a site-specific plan for each location where noxious or invasive weeds are present that describes options for pretreatment (including the month(s) of the year when pretreatment will be effective), (c) identify who was consulted regarding possible pretreatment options and include whether the landowner/ administrator has approved of the pretreatment.
9. WIC will revise its Weed Plan to include the replacement of compressed air stations with water wash stations, the location of such stations by MP in consultation with the BLM, the source of the wash water, treatment of effluent and plans for decommissioning. WIC will include a plot plan of a typical wash station on its POD. WIC will locate all stations at least 0.25 mile from all perennial streams and monitor locations for weed infestations as part of its reclamation efforts, and include a plan for an intermediate wash station south of the Yampa River to minimize the spread of whitetop (*Cardaria* sp.).

10. WIC's operations personnel will be trained in the identification of predominant noxious weed populations and will report spreads of noxious weeds during the normal course of maintenance.
11. WIC will conduct weed management surveys and control measures at least once every 3 years (following the initial 5 years of reclamation and weed control surveys) for the life of the project or until two consecutive surveys indicate the areas where subsequent surveys should be focused.
12. WIC will develop and implement an environmental complaint resolution procedure that remains active for at least 3 years following the completion of construction. The procedure should provide landowners with clear and simple directions for identifying and resolving their environmental mitigation problems/concerns during construction of the project and restoration of the ROW. WIC will include a table in its weekly status report describing each landowner problem or concern.

WATER RESOURCES

Groundwater

1. WIC will implement its Blasting Plan, which identifies blasting procedures including safety, use, storage and transportation of explosives, and limits on particle velocities, seismological frequency, and time delay. Briefly, the Blasting Plan requires that:
 - Blasting for grade or ditch excavation will only be used after all other reasonable means of excavation have been used and are unsuccessful in achieving the required results, and a detailed blasting plan has been provided by the construction contractor and approved;
 - All blasting will be performed by licensed blasters who will be required to secure all necessary permits and comply with regulatory requirements in connection with the transportation, storage, and use of explosives, and blast vibration limits;
 - Precautions will be taken including, but not limited to, appropriate flags, barricades, and visual and audible warning signals be used to ensure safety during blasting operations. Blast mats or approved dirt cover will be used when needed to prevent damage and injury from fly rock;
 - Control will be exercised to prevent damage to underground structures, such as cables, conduits, and pipelines, or to springs, water wells, and other watercourses. Blasts will be monitored to ensure that the peak particle velocity did not exceed the specified maximum velocities;
 - Blasting will not be done until occupants of nearby buildings, stores, residences, places of business, places of public gathering, and farmers have been notified sufficiently in advance to protect personnel, property, and livestock; and
 - All blasting within 300 feet of a high pressure line will require seismological monitoring unless otherwise agreed upon following review of the detailed blasting plan.
2. If springs, wells, and structures are discovered, and blasting is to occur within 150 feet of them, WIC will test wells for depth and water quality prior to and after blasting.

3. If a well is damaged, WIC will repair the well casing and monitor the well until pre-blasting criteria is achieved or landowner accord is satisfied. If necessary, WIC will have a new well drilled. Flows from springs in the vicinity of the blasting will be tested for flow volume and water quality prior to and after blasting.
4. Prior to construction, WIC will formally revise the Blasting Plan to include the following provisions:
 - WIC will integrate provisions from the filed environmental report into the Blasting Plan (e.g., before-and-after inspections at any water supply wells and springs within 150 feet of construction areas, and subsequent repairs or compensation, if necessary), so that one inclusive reference is available for the construction and inspection staff;
 - WIC will monitor ground vibrations at the nearest structure, spring, or water supply well within 150 feet of construction areas during blasting activities;
 - WIC will provide an alternative source of water (if water supply wells/systems were damaged during construction) until the well or system was repaired/replaced or the landowner was fairly compensated for the damage;
 - WIC will coordinate blasting in the vicinity of existing pipelines with the other pipeline operator(s) and follow operator-specific procedures as necessary; and
 - WIC will file a report within 30 days of placing the pipeline facilities in service identifying all water supply wells/systems damaged by construction and how they were repaired, including a discussion of any complaints concerning the well yield or water quality and how each problem was resolved.
5. Refueling and lubricating activities will occur at least 100 feet away from wetlands, waterbodies, and potable water wells. If contingency sites are necessary, their locations will be reviewed with the construction EI before initiation. On BLM land, WIC is required to restrict storage of fuels, lubricants, and hazardous materials to at least 500 feet from the edge of any stream wetland, ditch or other waterbody, unless written approval from the BLM is received.
6. WIC must apply to the states for temporary groundwater disposal permits, and will be required to comply with permit stipulations as well as erosion control/revegetation provisions of WIC's Plan and POD.
7. During future operation and maintenance activities, WIC will continue to adhere to standards within its Plan, Procedures, and POD to prevent contamination of groundwater resources from potential spills of hazardous materials. Future variances from these procedures will require the approval of the FERC and the BLM, or other landowner.

Surface Water

1. Unless impractical due to topography or other technical constraint, temporary use areas will be set back at least 50 feet from the edge of the waterbody on federal land. Deviations from this 50-foot

setback on federal land will require approval from the BLM prior to construction or through a written variance.

2. Equipment bridges and other facilities amenable to dual project uses will be shared by the proposed WIC and Entrega projects at appropriate HDD crossings.
3. WIC will coordinate with Entrega regarding the crossings of the Yampa and Little Snake rivers. This coordination should attempt to minimize in-stream and bank disturbances and should consider the use of a shared crossing bridge at each location.
4. WIC will have 15 feet of cover over the pipe during HDD activities to minimize the potential for a frac-out.
5. WIC will have an on-site monitor to specifically watch for any indication of a frac-out in the rivers as evidenced by the presence of drilling mud or increased siltation in the flows during drilling. Should a frac-out occur, WIC will immediately notify the EI, Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), and land agency. Additional drilling activities would not resume without appropriate agency concurrence.
6. WIC will coordinate with FWS and appropriate state agencies before and during construction to ensure that surface water withdrawals for HDD purposes have minimal impacts on flows and fisheries.

Water Quality

1. In order to minimize potential impacts on water quality, WIC will adhere to the measures contained in its Procedures, including, but not limited to: installing and maintaining sediment barriers to prevent silt-laden water from entering wetlands and waterbodies; restoring original contours; and revegetating disturbed areas.
2. Refueling or parking will be avoided within 100 feet of Spring Creek and Deception Creek, unless the EI determines in advance that this would be unavoidable. In such a case, appropriate precautions will be taken, including secondary containment and providing for prompt cleanup in case of a spill. On federal land, no hazardous materials will be stored within 500 feet of the edge of any waterbody.
3. Adequate temporary secondary containment will be placed around equipment if necessary to park the equipment overnight within 100 feet, subject to BLM and FERC approval. On federal land, no hazardous materials will be stored within 500 feet of the edge of any waterbody.

Hydrostatic Test Water and Dust Control

1. WIC will consult appropriate state and federal agencies to determine suitable flow conditions and locations for hydrostatic test water withdrawals and discharges.
2. WIC will size pumps and monitor to control the rate of water withdrawal, and will have intake screens installed to minimize effects on larval fish.
3. WIC will not withdraw more than 5 percent of the average monthly flow for hydrostatic testing purposes.
4. WIC will release water used for hydrostatic testing back into the basin from which it was withdrawn.

5. For the discharge of hydrostatic test water, WIC will not discharge directly into any waterbody. WIC will discharge water on upland areas through certified weed-free hay or straw bale dissipation devices. WIC will test discharge water to ensure that any contaminants are within National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requirements.
6. WIC is required to obtain permits from the appropriate agencies and adhere to stipulations in its NPDES permit when discharging hydrostatic test water. This will include a requirement for WIC to sample, test, and if necessary, treat the hydrostatic test water prior to discharge.
7. In Colorado, WIC will obtain a permit from the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) for discharges of test water. WIC will analyze discharges as required for selected water quality constituents and results reported to CDPHE in accordance with the Colorado Discharge permit system.
8. WIC will not remove dust control water from small creeks.
9. All water or water/chemical mixes applied to areas to be revegetated will meet state or federal water quality standards for irrigated agricultural uses.
10. WIC will adhere to construction and reclamation standards within their Plan, Procedures, and POD to minimize sedimentation and to prevent contamination of surface water resources from spills of hazardous materials associated with future maintenance activities conducted along the pipeline ROW. Future variances from these plans and procedures will require the approval of the FERC, the affected land management agency, and the affected owner.

Wetlands

1. Through wetland areas, WIC will use a 75-foot-wide construction ROW and follow the measures identified in WIC's Procedures, and will locate the pipeline route immediately adjacent to existing utilities, where possible, to minimize impacts by overlapping the construction ROW along previously disturbed corridors. WIC will locate Temporary Use Areas at least 50 feet away from the edge of a wetland. WIC will require approval for deviations of less than 50 feet.
2. WIC will adhere to its Wetland Restoration Plan, indicating by MP how wetlands disturbed by project activities will be restored to pre-construction conditions.
3. WIC will reseed wetland areas with a hybrid sterile cover crop.

VEGETATION

1. WIC will follow construction procedures detailed in its POD, including its Plan and Procedures, in conjunction with the WIC Reclamation Plan with approved variances to minimize environmental impacts and ensure site stabilization and vegetation condition comparable to preconstruction conditions.
2. Upon completion of construction, WIC will revegetate disturbed areas per their Plan or in accordance with specific requirements from applicable federal, state, and local agencies. WIC will establish timely

stabilization of the construction ROW and reseeding with an appropriate seed mix that will minimize the duration of vegetation disturbance.

3. After construction, WIC will ensure the vegetation along the majority of the pipeline ROW will be allowed to revert to pre-construction conditions. WIC will reduce the width of the permanently maintained ROW in woodland areas (i.e., pinyon-juniper). Impacts to vegetation from permanent aboveground facilities will be limited to those required for the operation of pigging facilities and main line valves (MLVs).

WILDLIFE

Fishery Resources

1. WIC will implement its site specific Waterbody Crossing Plan to minimize impacts (i.e., sedimentation and channel bank stabilization) during construction.
2. Construction activities at coldwater fisheries will not occur from June 1 to September 30, and will not occur from June 1 to November 30 for warmwater fisheries, unless otherwise permitted or restricted by the Colorado Division of Wildlife (CDOW).
3. To minimize streambank erosion during construction, WIC will store trench spoil at least 50 feet from stream banks, and use equipment bridges, mats, and pads to support equipment that will cross the waterbody or work in saturated soils adjacent to the waterbody.
4. Following completion of construction, WIC will immediately stabilize the construction site, including the streambank. If circumstances required a construction delay, WIC will employ adequate site stabilization measures in accordance with its Procedures and permit conditions.
5. WIC will implement erosion and sediment control measures (e.g., silt fence) to minimize erosion and prevent sediments from leaving the construction site and entering waterbodies.
6. To minimize erosion, clearing of vegetation between extra work areas and the edge of waterbodies will be limited to the ROW, and tree stump removal and grading activities will be limited to the trench line only.
7. WIC will attempt to complete in-stream construction activities for open-cut waterbody crossings within 12 hours, further minimizing sedimentation and channel instability impacts to fishes and their habitats.
8. To minimize the potential for spills, WIC will implement its SPCC Plan, which specifies preventive measures such as personnel training, equipment inspection, and refueling procedures to reduce the likelihood of spills, as well as mitigation measures, such as containment and cleanup, to minimize potential impacts should a spill occur.
9. No chemical additives will be used during hydrostatic testing.

General Wildlife Resources

1. WIC will place earthen trench plugs, with ramps on either side, at 1-mile intervals along the trench as well as at well-defined livestock and wildlife trails intersected by the trench to minimize potential impacts to wildlife, horses, and livestock.
2. WIC will leave breaks in the strung and welded pipe, topsoil, and spoil piles at locations that correspond to the earthen trench plugs, to allow movement of wildlife and livestock across the construction ROW.
3. WIC will consult with the BLM regarding specific placement of trench plugs and ramps on lands managed by the BLM.
4. WIC will follow its POD and Conservation Measures Plan to minimize impacts to wildlife and their habitats during pipeline operation.

Big Game

1. WIC will minimize potential blasting impacts on wildlife by adhering to sensitive big game habitat timing restrictions and coordinating with the appropriate agency prior to blasting activities in these areas.
2. WIC will avoid critical winter range for elk, mule deer, and pronghorn in Colorado between December 1 and April 30, with a variance from CDOW for December 1 through December 31 on Bitterbrush State Wildlife Area (SWA). BLM will allow construction activities on these parcels between MPs 94.5 and 99.0 between December 1 and December 31 as long as CDOW applies the same variance to adjoining State owned properties between MPs 88.9 and 99.0.
3. WIC will avoid crucial big game winter habitat in Wyoming between November 15 and April 30. WIC will not be authorized to construct within the exclusion window in crucial big game winter habitat between MP 0.0 to MP 3.1 (BLM and private ownership), and MP 47.5 to MP 51.9 (BLM ownership) during the restricted dates without approval from the Wyoming Game and Fish Department (WGFD) and BLM.
4. WIC will not be authorized to construct in a CDOW or BLM "No Activity" location during restricted dates without approval from the CDOW and/or BLM, as appropriate.

Nongame Species

1. WIC will cap uncovered pipe that has been placed in the trench at the end of each workday to prevent animals from entering the pipe.

Raptors and Other Migratory Birds

1. Should construction extend into the raptor nesting season, WIC will conduct additional pre-construction raptor nest surveys in accordance with BLM, state wildlife agency, and FWS approved protocols. Results of the raptor nest surveys will be reported to the appropriate BLM FO, state wildlife agency, and FWS Western Colorado FO for review and reconsideration of appropriate protective buffers.

2. WIC will adhere to seasonal restrictions and buffers for raptor nests. The seasonal restriction is typically from mid-February to mid-August, although the period may be adjusted based on site-specific factors (e.g., distance, topography, and natural barriers; pre-existing conditions such as highways; and the specific activity of a given nest).
3. In Wyoming, WIC will follow FWS protection measures, which require 1.0-mile avoidance zones for ferruginous hawks and bald eagles (including roosts), and 0.5-mile avoidance zones for all other raptors (including burrowing owls).
4. In Colorado, WIC will observe avoidance zones that have been set by the CDOW and approved by FWS. These zones range from 75 yards for burrowing owls to 0.5 mile for bald eagles and ferruginous hawks. However, there may be exceptions to the tolerance limits a given species is thought to exhibit, especially in wide-open or remote country. Therefore, buffers may be modified to ensure that raptors continue to occupy the area. WIC will contract environmental monitors qualified in raptor ecology to observe known nests for behavioral changes that may indicate possible abandonment, and after coordination with the FWS, buffers will be adjusted accordingly.
5. WIC will confirm buffers with the BLM for raptor nests and roosts on federally managed land. WIC will also confirm seasonal and spatial considerations for BLM sensitive non-raptor bird species.
6. Prior to conducting blasting at any location along the ROW, WIC will contact the FWS and BLM on federal land for guidance regarding mitigation measures that may be necessary to protect nesting birds or other wildlife concerns.

SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES

Federally Listed and BLM Sensitive Plant Species

1. If a federally listed plant species is found during pre-construction surveys, WIC will notify the FERC, the FWS, and the BLM before commencing any project construction activity. This notification will contain WIC's evaluation of whether or not the plant(s) could be avoided by fencing, reroute, or by the use of a horizontal bore.
2. WIC will survey for BLM sensitive plants in suitable habitat prior to construction. WIC will attempt to avoid any such plants by the use of fencing or a reroute, and it will transplant any BLM sensitive plants that could not be avoided. The following protection measures are also included:
 - WIC will coordinate with the BLM to determine if additional mitigation measures or other appropriate actions will be required to reduce potential impacts to the population. WIC will not be authorized to proceed with construction until any BLM required mitigation had been implemented in accordance with the BLM ROW Grant.
 - The Field Manager may grant an exception if the ground plant inventory is conducted and an analysis indicates that the nature or conduct of the action as proposed will not directly or indirectly contribute to the need to list or perpetuate listings under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) or the

BLM special status species policy provisions. An inventory will determine, to the extent practical, the occurrence, distribution, population dynamics, and habitat condition and significance on BLM lands with respect to maintaining or restoring those species.

3. WIC will monitor and implement its Conservation Measures Plan to ensure actions are consistent with recovery needs. Topsoil will be segregated for ditch line and spoil storage areas containing sensitive plants to ensure adequate topsoil is segregated and will replace the topsoil to ensure the seed bank is returned to the affected area.
4. WIC will implement its Weed Plan to minimize the introduction and/or spread of invasive plant species.

Black-footed Ferrets / White-tailed Prairie Dogs

1. WIC will provide maps of all white-tailed prairie dog towns within 0.5 mile of the outside edge of the ROW to the FWS and BLM for review.
2. If prairie dog towns over 200 acres in size will be crossed, WIC will coordinate with the FWS and BLM to determine survey requirements and colony protection measures. If prairie dog survey results indicate the need for protocol ferret surveys, WIC will not begin construction activities until:
 - the BLM and the FERC receives comments from the FWS regarding the proposed action;
 - the agencies complete formal consultation with the FWS, if required; and
 - WIC has received written notification that construction or use of mitigation may begin.

Bald Eagles

1. WIC will conduct pre-construction bald eagle nest surveys at known nest sites and within suitable nesting habitat during the appropriate period in accordance with approved BLM, state wildlife agency, and FWS protocols.
2. In Wyoming, WIC will not construct within 1 mile of active bald eagle nest sites during the nesting season (February 1 – August 15). In Colorado, WIC will not construct within 0.5 mile of active bald eagle nest sites during the nesting season (November 15 – July 31). These general buffer zones and timing restrictions may be adjusted upon consultation with the FWS on a site-specific basis depending on topography and line-of-sight factors, the specific project activity (e.g., active construction vs. a one-time pass-through), other features in the area (e.g., a highway between the nest site and the construction zone), and the status of the nest (e.g., downy eaglets vs. fully fledged young). WIC will have a biological monitor present to evaluate these and other factors to determine whether or not to request a buffer zone variance from the FWS.
3. If WIC encounters a previously unidentified active bald eagle nest within 1 mile of the construction ROW in Wyoming or within 0.5 mile of the construction ROW in Colorado, WIC will stop work in the area and concurrently notify the FERC, the BLM, and the FWS.

4. In the event that an active bald eagle nest is located within the specified buffer zone, WIC will provide an experienced biologist to monitor the nest prior to construction to determine when young birds are no longer dependent on the natal nest or nest area.
5. In order to minimize impacts to roosting bald eagles, WIC will monitor for roosting eagles every morning and evening starting November 1 within potential winter roost areas when construction is within 3 miles of that area. WIC will cease construction activity at signs of disturbance (defined as a decrease of 50 percent or more in roosting eagles on two consecutive nights, assuming a stable roosting population prior to construction activity). WIC will contact FWS (and the BLM on federal lands) to determine appropriate actions necessary to ensure bald eagles are not further disturbed.
6. WIC will not remove any roosting trees along its proposed route. Trees exceeding 12 inches diameter at breast height (dbh) that may be removed during construction will be designated during planning for each stream crossing. Any tree exceeding 12 inches dbh not specifically designated for removal in the planning process but lost to construction will require financial compensation through the CDOW.

Townsend's Big-eared Bat, Fringed Myotis, and Yuma Myotis

1. WIC will minimize potential direct and indirect impacts on bats by implementing BLM Best Management Practices (BMPs).

Wyoming Pocket Gopher

1. Since pocket gophers likely will be estivating during construction, an EI or compliance monitor will accompany the ditching machine or track hoes through appropriate habitat and watch for any animals unearthed. If an animal is killed and can be retrieved in a safe manner, it will be given to either the BLM or the University of Wyoming as a specimen. Recovery of any live animal unearthed during construction will require direction from the BLM on procedure.

Western Burrowing Owl

1. WIC will adhere to seasonal and spatial buffers for burrowing owls, regardless of land ownership.

Greater Sage Grouse

1. In suitable nesting habitat associated with an active lek within 2 miles of the construction ROW, WIC will minimize direct impacts to sage grouse nesting/habitat by constructing outside the breeding season (no construction will occur between March 1 and July 15), and reducing the width of the ROW as practical, or as otherwise permitted by agencies. Timing restrictions associated with the sage grouse breeding season also will apply to access roads that bisect suitable nesting habitats. No permanent aboveground facilities will be constructed within 0.25 mile of a known lek site along the project route.

2. WIC will brush-hog the ROW through the nesting grounds and leks while leaving the base of sage shrubs intact. On side-slopes or hilly terrain, a maintainer will be used to smooth the working side. This procedure will not be used in the leks. A broadcast seeder mounted on a tractor will be used to seed the grouse nesting grounds with sagebrush seed during reclamation.
3. WIC will reclaim leks as follows:
 - In Colorado, WIC will plant sagebrush transplants instead of seeding sagebrush seeds according to recommendations by CDOW and BLM findings on leks 3A, 9 and 11.
 - In Wyoming, the local WGFD Biologist will be contacted for guidance on Wyoming sage grouse leks, and restoration/reclamation seed mixes that will be appropriate in sage grouse habitat.
4. To further minimize potential impacts to the greater sage grouse, if low-intensity pre-construction (e.g., surveying and staking) work is necessary within 2 miles of known sage grouse leks between March 1 and June 30, WIC will conduct construction activities between 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.

Mountain Plover

1. WIC will avoid construction activities in suitable mountain plover habitat between April 10 and July 10. However, if the construction and/or reclamation activities are delayed until this time period, WIC will conduct agency-approved surveys for the mountain plover, develop a mitigation plan, including agency-approved buffer zones or other protection measures for nests and chicks, and submit this information for review and approval before construction or use of mitigation may begin.

Great Basin Spadefoot, Northern Leopard Frog, and Midget Faded Rattlesnake

1. If these species are observed during construction, WIC will install exclusion fencing to a depth of 6 inches into the ground in the area of suitable habitat containing the population to keep individuals from entering the construction ROW.

Fish Species

1. WIC will only withdraw water for hydrostatic testing from October 1 until June 30 and will not retain water for over 90 days.
2. WIC will not proceed with a non-HDD crossing of the White and Yampa rivers until it has filed an alternative plan that identifies measures to minimize impacts on federally listed fishes. WIC would not begin construction until FERC completes any necessary Section 7 consultation with FWS, and WIC has been notified in writing to proceed.

LAND USE, RECREATION, AND VISUAL RESOURCES

Land Use

1. To minimize impacts on grazing areas, WIC will implement the following mitigation measures:

- Fences crossed by the proposed pipeline route will be cut in a manner to prevent slack, and gates will be installed across the opening to prevent livestock, horse, and wildlife passage, if required;
 - Temporary fencing will be installed to prevent livestock, horses, and wildlife from entering the construction area; and
 - Natural barriers removed during pipeline activities will be repaired or restored to pre-construction condition or if repair is not feasible, a fence will be installed in its place.
2. Following construction, temporary fences will be removed, the ROW restored to its pre-construction condition, and livestock will be allowed to graze and roam freely over the permanent ROW.
 3. In forest lands, following construction, trees and shrubs will be allowed to regenerate within the areas that will not be retained as part of the 50-foot-wide permanently maintained ROW.
 4. In riparian woodlands, the permanent ROW will be limited to a 10-foot-wide strip centered over the pipeline.

Visual Resources

1. Following construction, topographical contours will be returned to their pre-construction condition, as feasible.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

1. In consultation with the Colorado and Wyoming SHPOs and the BLM, the FERC will determine whether construction of the proposed project will affect any properties listed on, or eligible for listing on, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). If a property will be adversely affected, mitigation will be required. Mitigation may include, but not be limited to, one or more of the following measures:
 - avoidance through the use of realignment of the pipeline route, relocation of temporary extra workspace, or changes in the construction and/or operational design;
 - data recovery, which may include the systematic professional excavation of an archaeological site or the preparation of photographic and/or measured drawings documenting standing structures; and
 - the use of landscaping or other techniques that would minimize or eliminate effects on the historic setting or ambience of standing structures.

SOCIOECONOMICS

1. WIC will follow their Emergency Response Plan, which includes the formation of emergency response teams for the project.
2. WIC will follow its Traffic and Transportation Management Plan to assist in mitigating potential impacts of project-related road use and construction.

AIR AND NOISE

Air Quality

1. WIC will implement its Traffic and Transportation Management Plan to prevent fugitive dust from becoming a public nuisance or compromising safety via the use of this plan.
2. WIC will implement dust control measures as stated in the POD, limited to the application of water. The BLM must approve the application of any dust extinguishers other than water to the ROW or access roads.
3. WIC will implement dust control measures during certain construction activities such as blasting, transporting soil or rock, trenching, and use of access roads.

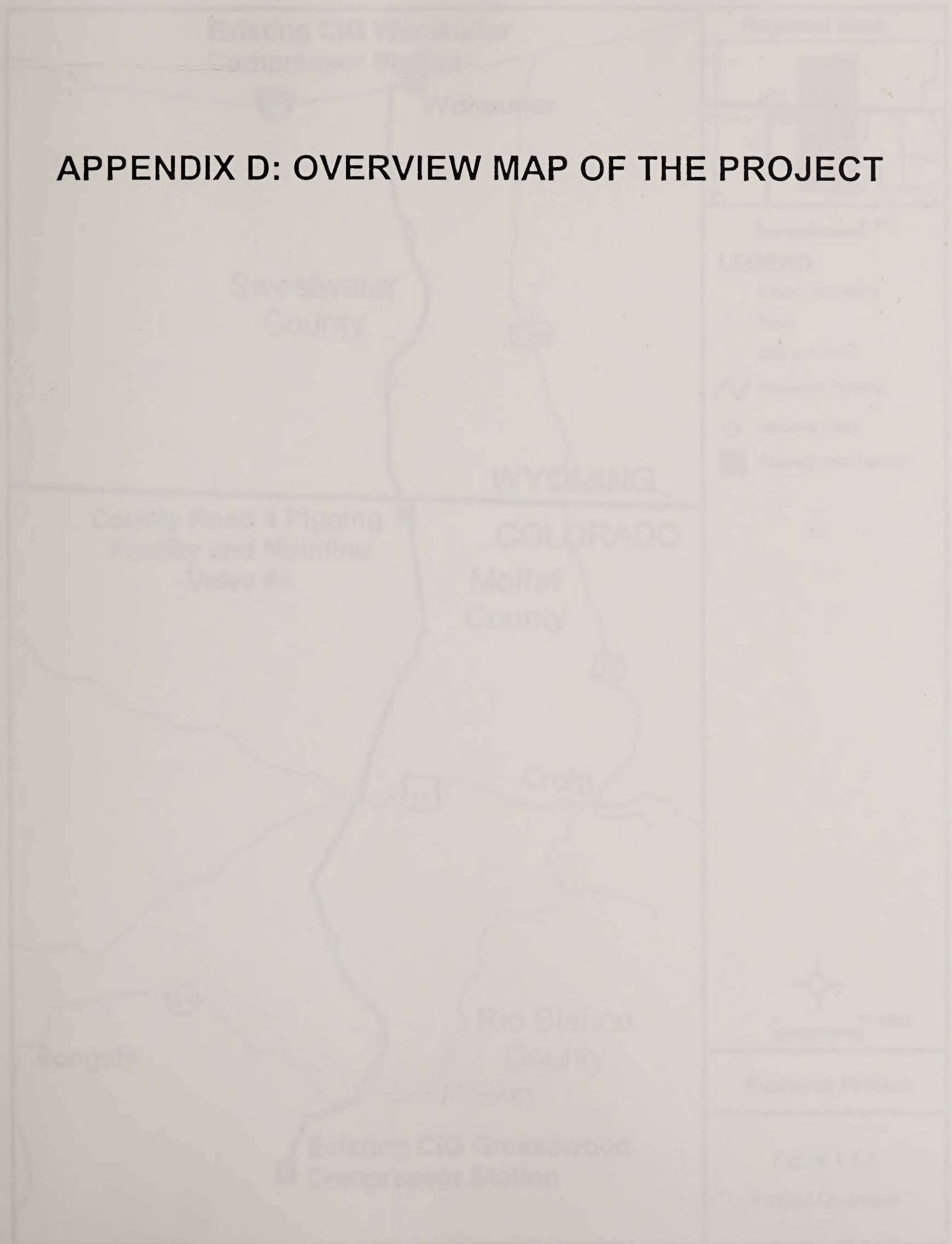
Noise

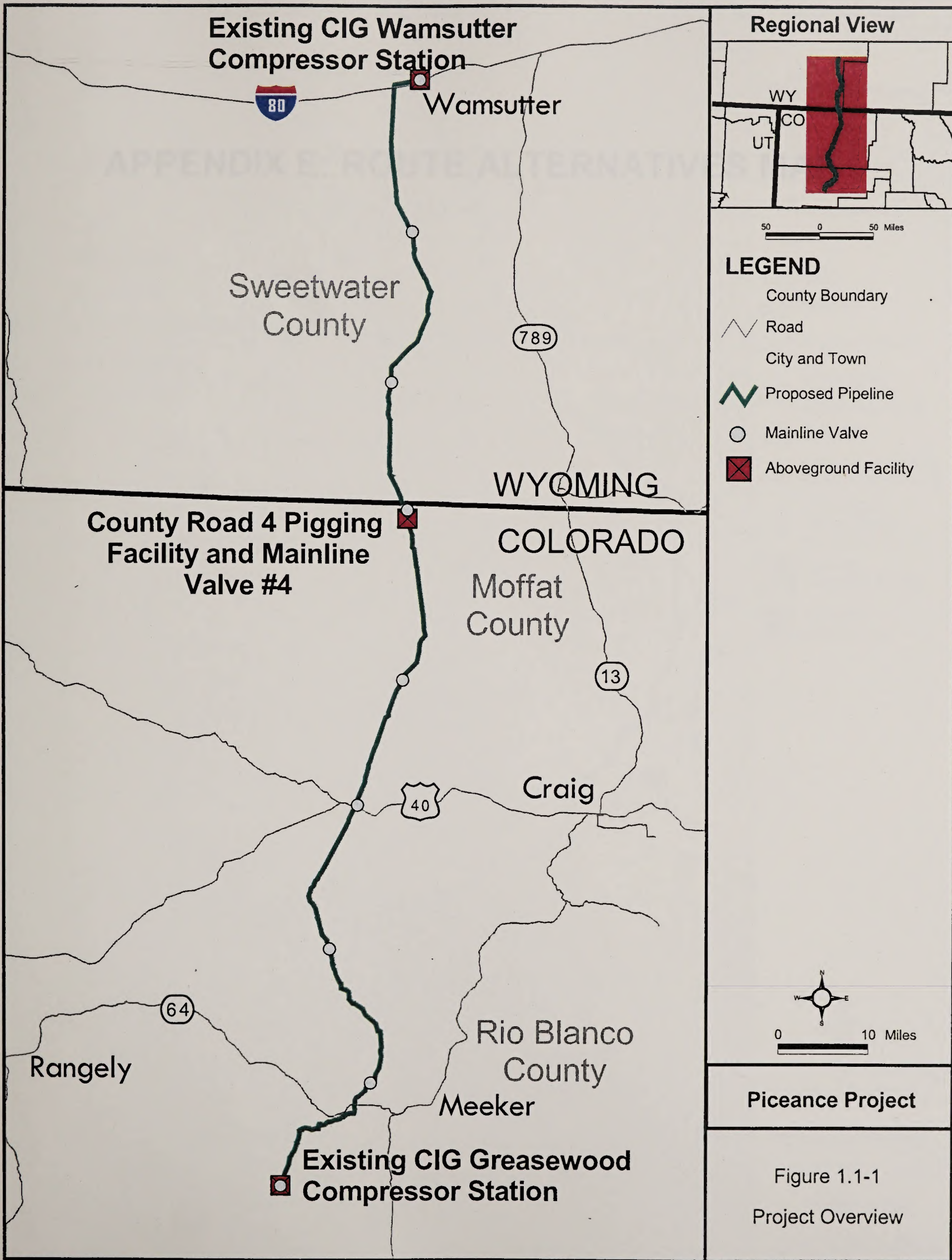
1. During construction, WIC will comply with any local construction noise requirements.
2. WIC will limit construction activities primarily to daylight hours.
3. WIC will incorporate materials and devices in the modification of the Greasewood Compressor Station designed to minimize potential impacts from noise.
4. WIC will install appropriately designed silencers on blowdowns at the Greasewood Compressor Station to reduce noise levels during blowdown events.
5. If the noise attributable to the operation of the CIG Greasewood Compressor Station at full load exceeds an L_{dn} of 55 dBA at any nearby noise-sensitive area, WIC will install additional noise controls to meet that level within 1 year of the in-service date.

RELIABILITY AND SAFETY

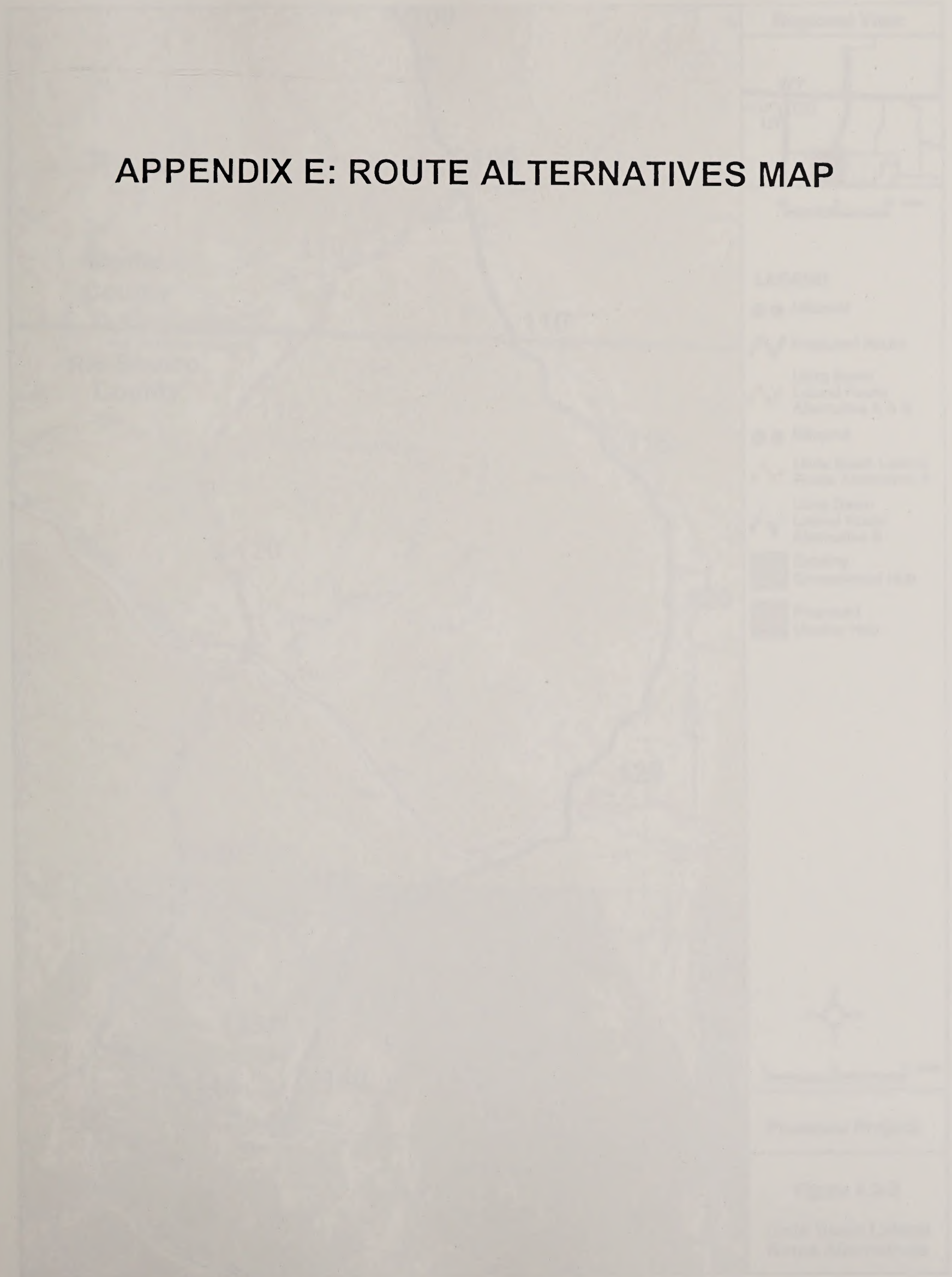
1. The DOT is mandated to provide pipeline safety under Title 49, U.S.C. Chapter 601. The Research and Special Programs Administration's (RSPA), Office of Pipeline Safety (OPS), administers the national regulatory program to ensure the safe transportation of natural gas and other hazardous materials by pipeline. WIC will abide by all reliability and safety requirements of the RSPA.
2. The pipeline and aboveground facilities associated with the WIC Pipeline Project will be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained in accordance with the DOT Minimum Federal Safety Standards in 49 CFR Part 192.
3. The Pipeline Safety Improvement Act of 2002 (HR 3609) was passed by Congress on November 15, 2002, and signed into law by the President in December 2002. Gas transmission operators must develop and follow a written integrity management program that contains all the elements described in §192.911 and addresses the risks on each covered transmission pipeline segment.

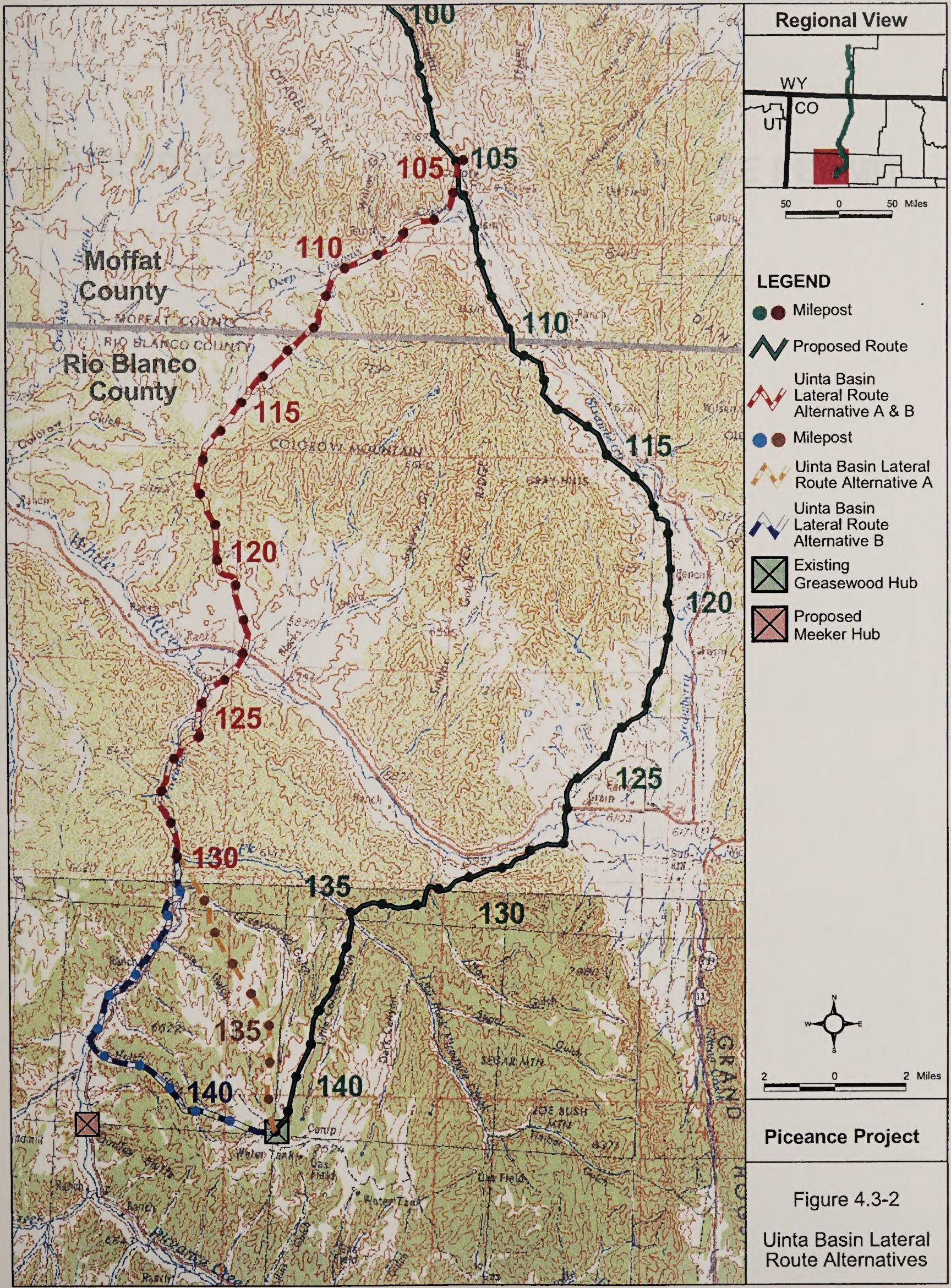
APPENDIX D: OVERVIEW MAP OF THE PROJECT



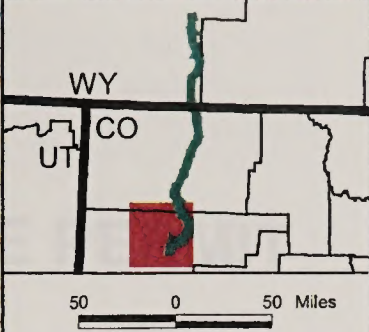


APPENDIX E: ROUTE ALTERNATIVES MAP



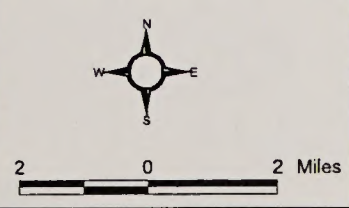


Regional View



LEGEND

- Milepost
- Proposed Route
- Uinta Basin Lateral Route Alternative A & B
- Milepost
- Uinta Basin Lateral Route Alternative A
- Uinta Basin Lateral Route Alternative B
- Existing Greasewood Hub
- Proposed Meeker Hub



Piceance Project

Figure 4.3-2
 Uinta Basin Lateral Route Alternatives

PICEANCE WORK SPACE BLM LANDS

Station Begin	Station End	Mile Post Begin	Mile Post End	ROW Width (Ft.)	ROW Length (Ft.)	Additional Acres*	Description	Drawing
13+23	20+12	0.25	0.38	300	689	3.40	Spread 2 Staging / Road Crossing	233A-1
56+32	58+32	1.07	1.10	150	200	0.30	Pipeline Crossing / Cable Crossing	233A-1
119+56	120+43	2.26	2.28	150	87	0.13	Pipeline Crossing	233A-1
192+70	195+69	3.65	3.71	150	299	0.45	Railroad Crossing (Includes Staging)	233A-2
197+04	200+10	3.73	3.79	300	306	1.51	Railroad Crossing (Includes Staging)	233A-2
219+22	225+22	4.15	4.27	150	600	0.90	Pipeline Crossing / Road Crossing	233A-2
294+59	300+58	5.58	5.69	150	599	0.89	Road / Pipeline	233A-3
313+16	319+15	5.93	6.04	150	599	0.89	Road	233A-3
341+32	343+31	6.46	6.50	150	199	0.30	Road	233A-3
409+86	414+00	7.76	7.84	150	414	0.62	Road	233A-4
437+19	441+29	8.28	8.36	150	410	0.61	Road / Pipeline	233A-4
505+88	509+30	9.58	9.65	150	342	0.51	Road	233A-5
511+60	513+60	9.69	9.73	150	200	0.30	Pipeline	233A-5
548+03	550+03	10.38	10.42	150	200	0.30	Pipeline	233A-5
623+74	627+70	11.81	11.89	150	396	0.59	Road / Pipeline	233A-6
784+91	786+91	14.87	14.90	150	200	0.30	Pipeline Crossing	223A-7
804+59	806+59	15.24	15.28	150	200	0.30	Pipeline Crossing	233A-7
816+74	820+40	15.47	15.54	150	366	0.55	Road	233A-7
889+07	893+15	16.84	16.92	150	408	0.61	Road	233A-8
984+06	990+05	18.64	18.75	150	599	0.89	Road	233A-8
1035+44	1039+89	19.61	19.69	150	445	0.66	Block Valve / Road / Pipeline	233A-9
1046+99	1053+06	19.83	19.94	175	607	1.25	Wash / Road / Overland Trail	233A-9
1057+16	1059+16	20.02	20.06	150	200	0.30	Pipeline Crossing	233A-9
1145+92	1155+99	21.70	21.89	300	1,007	4.97	Sidehill Ridge Crossing	233A-10
1422+25	1426+25	26.94	27.01	150	400	0.60	Wash	233A-12
1459+81	1463+19	27.65	27.71	150	338	0.50	Windmill Draw	233A-12
1486+51	1493+27	28.15	28.28	200	676	1.78	Rocky Ridge	233A-12
1519+12	1523+02	28.77	28.85	150	390	0.58	Wash	233A-12
1603+62	1609+62	30.37	30.49	150	600	0.90	Road	233A-13
1639+00	1641+00	31.04	31.08	150	200	0.30	Pipeline	233A-13
1662+97	1664+97	31.50	31.53	150	200	0.30	Pipeline (2)	233A-14
1681+31	1687+31	31.84	31.96	150	600	0.90	Road	233A-14

PICEANCE WORK SPACE BLM LANDS								
Station	Station	Mile Post	Mile Post	ROW	ROW	Additional	Description	Drawing
Begin	End	Begin	End	Width (Ft.)	Length (Ft.)	Acres*		
1706+16	1712+67	32.31	32.44	150	651	0.97	Road	233A-14
1761+62	1781+41	33.36	33.74	150	1,979	2.95	Rough Terrain / Grading	233A-14
1810+01	1813+01	34.28	34.34	150	300	0.45	Road Crossing	233A-15
1834+00	1837+00	34.73	34.79	150	300	0.45	Road Crossing	233A-15
1843+58	1846+58	34.92	34.97	150	300	0.45	Pipeline Crossing	233A-15
1851+62	1854+62	35.07	35.13	150	300	0.45	Road Crossing	233A-15
1883+30	1891+45	35.67	35.82	150	815	1.22	Road / Pipeline	233A-15
1914+83	1916+83	36.27	36.30	150	200	0.30	Pipeline	233A-15
1921+27	1924+27	36.39	36.44	150	300	0.45	Road	233A-15/16
1947+67	1951+67	36.89	36.96	150	400	0.60	Road	233A-16
1963+27	1969+29	37.18	37.30	110	602	0.35	Gulley / Multiple Wash Areas	233A-16
1979+47	1981+47	37.49	37.53	150	200	0.30	Pipeline Crossing	233A-16
2003+77	2007+50	37.95	38.02	150	373	0.56	Pipeline Crossing / Road Crossing/Valve	233A-16
2021+37	2032+87	38.28	38.50	175	1,150	2.38	Rock Ledge/ Wash	233A-16
2038+47	2055+81	38.61	38.94	150	1,734	2.59	Terrain	233A-16 /17
2055+81	2062+42	38.94	39.06	300	661	3.26	Terrain, Willow Creek, North Side	233A-17
2066+36	2099+24	39.14	39.76	150	3,288	4.91	Terrain, Willow Creek, South Side	233A-17
2109+70	2117+70	39.96	40.11	150	800	1.19	Terrain	233A-17
2147+95	2149+95	40.68	40.72	150	200	0.30	Pipeline	233A-17
2176+83	2183+52	41.23	41.35	150	669	1.00	Terrain	233A-17/18
2191+71	2194+38	41.51	41.56	150	267	0.40	Terrain	233A-18
2196+29	2211+07	41.60	41.88	175	1,478	3.05	Sand Creek, South Side	233A-18
2239+58	2256+96	42.42	42.75	135	1,738	1.99	Pipeline Crossings /Pipeline Proximity	233A-18
2256+96	2260+75	42.75	42.82	150	379	0.57	Pipeline Crossing / Staging	233A-18
2260+75	2271+56	42.82	43.02	135	1,081	1.24	Pipeline Crossing / Terrain	233A-18
2285+63	2296+16	43.29	43.49	135	1,053	1.21	Terrain, Drain, Rock Rims	233A-18
2306+50	2317+63	43.68	43.89	135	1,113	1.28	Road/Drains	233A-18/19
2329+25	2351+70	44.11	44.54	135	2,245	2.58	Multiple Wash Areas	233A-19
2360+89	2365+18	44.71	44.80	150	429	0.64	Multiple Wash Areas	233A-19
2375+13	2396+20	44.98	45.38	135	2,107	2.42	Gulley / Multiple Wash Areas	233A-19
2402+62	2413+37	45.50	45.71	135	1,075	1.23	Gulley / Multiple Wash Areas	233A-19
2419+84	2421+84	45.83	45.87	150	200	0.30	Pipeline	233A-19
2436+75	2441+06	46.15	46.23	150	431	0.64	Road, Terrain	233A-19
2454+49	2460+34	46.49	46.60	150	585	0.87	Terrain, Powder Rim	233A-20
2474+70	2479+18	46.87	46.95	150	448	0.67	Road, Terrain	233A-20

PICEANCE WORK SPACE BLM LANDS

Station	Station	Mile Post	Mile Post	ROW	ROW	Additional	Description	Drawing
Begin	End	Begin	End	Width (Ft.)	Length (Ft.)	Acres*		
2541+67	2561+11	48.14	48.51	150	1,944	2.90	East Fork Cherokee Creek, Rock	233A-20
2582+00	2600+76	48.90	49.26	150	1,876	2.80	Multiple Wash Areas / Rock	233A-21
2638+95	2643+84	49.98	50.07	150	489	0.73	Road, Cherokee Creek Draw	233A-21
2663+52	2671+22	50.45	50.59	110	770	0.44	Terrain	233A-21
2671+22	2673+22	50.59	50.63	150	200	0.30	Pipeline	233A-21
2673+22	2679+83	50.63	50.75	110	661	0.38	Terrain, East Fork Cherokee Creek	233A-21
2686+04	2702+31	50.87	51.18	110	1,627	0.93	Terrain, Stream/Drain	233A-21/22
2710+81	2724+18	51.34	51.59	135	1,337	1.53	Multiple Wash Areas	233A-21
2752+08	2755+08	52.12	52.18	300	300	1.48	Staging Area, North Little Snake	233A-22
2755+08	2792+39	52.18	52.89	150	3,731	5.57	Terrain / Wash Areas	233A-22
2933+90	2956+80	55.57	56.00	200	2,290	6.05	Multiple Wash Areas / Gulley	233A-23
2973+05	2975+57	56.31	56.36	150	252	0.38	Gulley	233A-24
3018+65	3031+22	57.17	57.41	150	1,257	1.88	Multiple Wash Areas	233A-24
3068+26	3069+42	58.11	58.13	150	116	0.17	Multiple Wash Areas	233A-24
3163+26	3165+27	59.91	59.95	150	201	0.30	Wash	233A-25
3377+73	3385+54	63.97	64.12	150	781	1.17	Road / Pipeline	233A-27
3480+39	3483+69	65.92	65.98	150	330	0.49	Terrain / Road	233A-28
3491+63	3498+84	66.13	66.27	150	721	1.08	Terrain / Road	233A-28
3510+67	3516+07	66.49	66.59	150	540	0.81	Pipeline Crossings	233A-28
3694+72	3699+75	69.98	70.07	110	503	0.29	Rough Terrain	233A-30
3711+78	3723+84	70.30	70.53	110	1,206	0.69	Rough Terrain	233A-30
3799+37	3848+75	71.96	72.89	110	4,938	2.83	Rough Terrain	233A-30/31
3848+75	3854+51	72.89	73.00	150	576	0.86	CR 6 / Valve	233A-31
3854+51	3857+23	73.00	73.05	110	272	0.16	Rough Terrain	233A-31
4147+01	4186+32	78.54	79.29	100	3,931	1.35	Rough Terrain	233A-33
4409+78	4411+78	83.52	83.56	150	200	0.30	Pipeline Crossing	233A-35
4420+90	4491+70	83.73	85.07	110	7,080	4.06	Pipeline Proximity	233A-35/36
4691+51	4707+31	88.85	89.15	150	1,580	2.36	Extra Depth / Sand Dunes	233A-37
5014+14	5014+23	94.96	94.97	150	9	0.01	County Road 59	233A-40
5014+23	5023+19	94.97	95.14	435/596	896	8.44	Staging Area	233A-40
5090+02	5096+36	96.40	96.52	150	634	0.95	Pipeline Crossing	233A-40
5199+71	5199+73	98.48	98.48	150	2	0.00	Wetland Staging / Deception Creek	233A-41
5200+83	5202+33	98.50	98.53	150	150	0.22	Wetland Staging	233A-41
5223+20	5227+16	98.92	99.00	110	396	0.23	Pipeline Proximity/Deception Creek	233A-41
5500+17	5507+37	104.17	104.31	150	720	1.07	Rough Terrain/ Pipeline	233A-43/44

PICEANCE WORK SPACE BLM LANDS

Station Begin	Station End	Mile Post Begin	Mile Post End	ROW Width (Ft.)	ROW Length (Ft.)	Additional Acres*	Description	Drawing
5507+37	5517+86	104.31	104.50	110	1,049	0.60	Pipeline Proximity	233A-44
5536+41	5546+15	104.86	105.04	110	974	0.56	Pipeline Proximity	233A-44
5546+15	5549+09	105.04	105.10	150	294	0.44	Entrega Pipeline Crossing / Staging	233A-44
5837+27	5844+00	110.55	110.68	150	673	1.00	Terrain/Side Hill	233A-46
6161+20	6170+97	116.69	116.87	110	977	0.56	Terrain / Gulleys	233A-49
6528+44	6533+58	123.64	123.74	200	514	1.36	Severe Gulley	233A-52
6533+58	6537+76	123.74	123.82	150	418	0.62	County Road 32 / Valve	233A-52
6784+11	6786+80	128.49	128.54	150	269	0.40	Rough Terrain/Sidehill	233A-54
6836+00	6864+63	129.47	130.01	150	2,863	4.27	Rough Terrain/Sidehill/Timber	233A-54
6873+17	6879+01	130.17	130.28	150	584	0.87	Rough Terrain/Sidehill/Timber	233A-54
7093+85	7095+85	134.35	134.39	200	200	0.53	Access Road Staging Area	233A-56
7102+98	7113+77	134.53	134.73	200	1,079	2.85	Rough Terrain	233A-57
7149+98	7165+00	135.42	135.70	200	1,502	3.97	Steep Terrain, Dry Fork Piceance Crk, South Side	233A-57
7196+77	7199+77	136.30	136.36	200	300	0.79	Truck Turn Around	233A-57
7319+91	7322+91	138.63	138.69	200	300	0.79	Truck Turn Around	233A-58
7469+65	7481+54	141.47	141.70	500	1,189	18.29	Greasewood Staging	233A-60
Total Additional Acres						169.54		
* Agerage is in addition to 85 ft standard ROW								



United States Department of the Interior

APPENDIX G: BIOLOGICAL OPINION

Final Report, Colorado River

8000 17th St
1000 PM
MS 40101

September 2005

Michael J. Doyle, Chief
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Environmental and Outreach
222 West 30th St
Washington, DC 20001

8000 17th St, P.O. Box 1000, Denver, Colorado 80202-1000

Dear Mr. Doyle:

This is the second letter of August 17, 2005, received in the office of Michael J. Doyle, regarding the proposed Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) project for Wyoming, Colorado Company, Ltd (WYCO). WYCO has requested Federal and national environmental permits to conduct 70,000 cfs of the proposed project under the 1973 Clean Water Act (CWA) and the 1972 Endangered Species Act (ESA). The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) is providing you with the following biological opinion, comments and concerns based on our review of the August 2005 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) and Biological Assessment (BA) for the FERC project. The USFWS is providing you with 2005 species survey reports and other documentation regarding potential impacts of the project.

COLORADO RIVER SYSTEM WATER DEPLETION
by Betty Taylor, 22401-1000, Denver, CO 80202-1000

The proposed project will cause water depletion in the West, Mexico and Little Colorado River from hydroelectric testing of the new project and from dam removal.

Water Right Issue

The proposed project will cause an average annual depletion of 15.8 acre-feet in the West River in the Upper Colorado River Basin. A temporary implementation program for Endangered Fish



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Ecological Services
764 Horizon Drive, Building B
Grand Junction, Colorado 81506-3946

IN REPLY REFER TO:
ES/CO: FERC
MS 65412 GJ

September 21, 2005

Michael J. Boyle, Chief
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Environmental Gas Branch 1
888 First Street NE
Washington, DC 20426

REFERENCE: OEP/DG2E/Gas 1; Piceance Basin Expansion Project; Docket No. CP05-54-000

Dear Mr. Boyle:

Thank you for your letter of August 17, 2005, received in our office on August 22, regarding the proposed Piceance Basin Expansion Project (PBE) proposed by Wyoming Interstate Company, Ltd (WIC). You have requested formal and informal consultation pursuant to section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered species Act of 1973 (Act), as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), and the Interagency Cooperation Regulations (50 CFR 402), for your determination of effects to listed species from this project. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) is providing you with the following biological opinion, concurrence and comments based on our review of the August 2005 Piceance Basin Expansion Project Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and Biological Assessment (BA), the PBE Implementation Plan (August 2005), additional 2004 and 2005 species survey reports and other documentation regarding potential impacts from this project.

COLORADO RIVER SYSTEM WATER DEPLETIONS

In Reply Refer To: ES/GJ-6-CO-04-012-YP005; ES-6-RO-95-F-001-GJ389

The proposed project will cause water depletions to the White, Yampa and Little Snake Rivers from hydrostatic testing of the new pipeline and from dust control.

White River basin

The proposed action will cause an average annual depletion of 15.9 acre-feet to the White River in the Upper Colorado River Basin. A Recovery Implementation Program for Endangered Fish

Species in the Upper Colorado River Basin was initiated on January 22, 1988. The Recovery Program was intended to be the reasonable and prudent alternative to avoid jeopardy to the endangered fishes by depletions from the Upper Colorado River Basin.

In order to further define and clarify the process in the Recovery Program, a section 7 agreement was implemented on October 15, 1993, by the Recovery Program participants. Incorporated into this agreement is a Recovery Implementation Program Recovery Action Plan which identifies actions currently believed to be required to recover the endangered fishes in the most expeditious manner.

Included in the Recovery Program was the requirement that a depletion fee would be paid to help support the Recovery Program. On July 8, 1997, the Service issued an intra-Service biological opinion determining that the depletion fee for depletions of 100 acre-feet or less are no longer required because the Recovery Program has made sufficient progress to be the reasonable and prudent alternative to avoid the likelihood of jeopardy to the endangered fishes and to avoid destruction or adverse modification of their critical habitat by depletions of 100 acre-feet or less. Therefore, the depletion fee for this project is waived.

The determination in this document is based on the information provided by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). If new information becomes available, if a new species becomes listed, if incidental take occurs, if the total average annual amount of water depleted by this project changes, or if any other project element changes which alters the operation of the project from that which is described in your correspondence and which may affect any endangered or threatened species in a manner or to an extent not considered in this biological opinion (see 50 CFR 402.16), formal section 7 consultation should be reinitiated. The FERC should condition its approval documents to retain jurisdiction should section 7 consultation need to be reinitiated.

Yampa River basin (includes the Little Snake River)

The subject project will cause an average annual depletion of 36.7 acre-feet/year to the Yampa River, which may affect the endangered Colorado pikeminnow (*Ptychocheilus lucius*), razorback sucker (*Xyrauchen texanus*), humpback chub (*Gila cypha*), bonytail (*Gila elegans*), and their designated critical habitat.

A Recovery Implementation Program for Endangered Fish Species in the Upper Colorado River Basin was initiated on January 22, 1988. The Recovery Program was intended to be the reasonable and prudent alternative to avoid jeopardy to the endangered fishes from impacts of water depletions to the Upper Colorado River Basin. In order to further define and clarify the process in the Recovery Program, a section 7 agreement was implemented on October 15, 1993, by the Recovery Program participants. Incorporated into this agreement is a Recovery Implementation Program Recovery Action Plan (RIPRAP) which identifies actions currently believed to be required to recover the endangered fishes in the most expeditious manner.

On January 10, 2005, the Service issued the final programmatic biological opinion on the *Management Plan for Endangered Fishes in the Yampa River Basin* (this document is available for viewing at the following internet address: <http://www.r6.fws.gov/crrip/yampaPBO.htm>). The

Service has determined that projects that fit under the umbrella of the Yampa River PBO would avoid the likelihood of jeopardy and/or adverse modification of critical habitat for depletion impacts to the Yampa River basin. For projects involving water depletions less than 100 AF/year to fit under the umbrella of the Yampa River PBO, the Federal agency requesting consultation must document the project location, the amount of the water depletion, identify if the depletion is new or historic, and provide the information to the Service when consultation is initiated. This information was provided in your consultation request; therefore, the requirements have been met for the subject project to fit under the umbrella of the Yampa River PBO.

The Service requests that the FERC retain discretionary Federal authority for the subject project in case reinitiation of section 7 consultation is required. For your information the reinitiation notice from the Yampa River PBO is presented below.

REINITIATION NOTICE

This concludes formal consultation on the subject action. The Recovery Action Plan is an adaptive management plan because additional information, changing priorities, and the development of the States' entitlement may require modification of the Recovery Action Plan. Therefore, the Recovery Action Plan is reviewed annually and updated and changed when necessary and the required time frames include changes in timing approved by means of the normal procedures of the Recovery Program, as explained in the description of the proposed action. Every 2 years, for the life of the Recovery Program, the Service and Recovery Program will review implementation of the Recovery Action Plan actions that are included in this biological opinion to determine timely compliance with applicable schedules. As provided in 50 CFR sec. 402.16, reinitiation of formal consultation is required for new projects where discretionary Federal Agency involvement or control over the action has been retained (or is authorized by law) and under the following conditions:

1. The amount or extent of take specified in the incidental take statement for this opinion is exceeded. The implementation of the Recovery actions contained in this opinion will further decrease the likelihood of take caused by water depletion impacts.
2. New information reveals effects of the action that may affect listed species or critical habitat in a manner or to an extent not considered in this opinion. In preparing this opinion, the Service describes the positive and negative effects of the action it anticipates and considered in the section of the opinion entitled "EFFECTS OF THE ACTION." New information would include, but is not limited to, not achieving one or more response criteria that will be developed as part of the terms and conditions to minimize incidental take. The Service retains the authority to determine whether a significant decline in population has occurred, but will consult with the Recovery Program's Biology Committee prior to making its determination. In the event that one or more population criteria have not been achieved, the Service is to first rely on the Recovery Program to take timely actions to correct the deficiency.

3. The section 7 regulations (50 CFR 402.16 (c)) state that reinitiation of consultation is required if the identified action is subsequently modified in a manner that causes an effect to the listed species or critical habitat that was not considered in the biological opinion. It would be considered a change in the action subject to consultation if the Recovery Action Plan items listed as part of the proposed action (Green River Action Plan: Yampa and Little Snake rivers) in this opinion are not implemented within the required timeframes. Also, the analysis for this biological opinion assumed implementation of the Green River Mainstem Action Plan of the RIPRAP because the Colorado pikeminnow and razorback sucker that occur in the Yampa River use the Green River and are considered one population. The essential elements of the Green River Plan are as follows: 1) provide and protect instream flows; 2) restore floodplain habitat; 3) reduce impacts of nonnative fishes; 4) augment or restore populations; and 5) monitor populations and conduct research to support recovery actions. The analysis for the non-jeopardy determination of the Yampa Plan that includes about 53,000 AF/year of new water depletions from the Yampa River Basin relies on the Recovery Program to provide and protect flows on the Green River. Specifically, the analysis for this biological opinion assumed operation of Flaming Gorge Dam to meet the flow recommendations according to the upcoming Record of Decision on the Flaming Gorge Dam Operations environmental impact statement (EIS). That decision has not been made as of the date of this letter.
4. The Service recognizes that the RIPRAP is an adaptive management plan that is modified according to additional information and changing priorities. The plan is reviewed annually and updated when necessary. The required timeframes include changes in timing approved by means of normal procedures of the Recovery Program. In 2006, and every 2 years thereafter, for the life of the Recovery Program, the Service and the Recovery Program will review implementation of the RIPRAP actions to determine timely compliance with applicable schedules.

Also, the analysis for this biological opinion assumed impacts to peak flows based on anticipated future uses of water, if water is used in a substantially different timing regime that adversely affects endangered fishes in a way not considered in this opinion, then reinitiation of consultation is required. The Recovery Program will monitor all new water projects that deplete more than 100 AF/year to determine their impacts to peak flows on the Yampa River. In addition, the Recovery Program will monitor projects individually depleting 100 AF/year or less in cumulative increments of 3,000 AF/year to determine their impacts to peak flows.

5. The Service lists new species or designates new or additional critical habitat, where the level or pattern of depletions covered under this opinion may have an adverse impact on the newly listed species or habitat. If the species or habitat may be adversely affected by depletions, the Service will reinitiate consultation on the programmatic biological opinion as required by its section 7 regulations. The Service will first determine whether the Recovery Program can avoid such impact or can be amended to avoid the likelihood of jeopardy and/or adverse modification of critical habitat for such depletion impacts. If the Recovery Program can avoid the likelihood of jeopardy and/or adverse modification of critical habitat no additional recovery actions for individual projects would be required, if

the avoidance actions are included in the Recovery Action Plan. If the Recovery Program is not likely to avoid the likelihood of jeopardy and/or adverse modification of critical habitat then the Service will reinitiate consultation and develop reasonable and prudent alternatives.

If the annual assessment indicates that either the recovery actions specified in this opinion have not been completed or that the status of all four fish species has not sufficiently improved, the Service intends to reinitiate consultation on the Yampa Plan to specify additional measures to be taken by the Recovery Program to avoid the likelihood of jeopardy and/or adverse modification of critical habitat for depletions. If other measures are determined by the Service or the Recovery Program to be needed for recovery prior to the review, they can be added to the Recovery Action Plan according to standard procedures, outlined in that plan. If the Recovery Program is unable to complete those actions which the Service has determined to be required, consultation on projects with a Federal nexus may be reinitiated in accordance with ESA regulations and this opinion's reinitiation requirements. The Service may also reinitiate consultation on the Recovery Program if fish populations do not improve according to the population response criteria to be developed within one year of the issuance of this biological opinion. Failure to maintain a positive response, whenever achieved, will be considered a negative response and subject to reinitiation.

If the Service reinitiates consultation, it will first provide information on the status of the species and recommendations for improving population numbers to the Recovery Program. Only if the Recovery Program does not implement recovery actions to improve the status of the species, will the Service reinitiate consultation with individual projects. The Service intends to reinitiate consultations simultaneously on all depletions.

All individual consultations conducted under this programmatic opinion will contain language requesting the applicable Federal agency to retain sufficient authority to reinitiate consultation should reinitiation become necessary. The recovery agreements to be signed by non-Federal entities who rely on the Recovery Program to avoid the likelihood of jeopardy and/or adverse modification of critical habitat for depletion impacts related to their projects will provide that such non-Federal entities also must request the Federal agency to retain such authority. Non-Federal entities will agree by means of recovery agreements to participate during reinitiated consultations in finding solutions to the problem which triggered the reinitiation of consultation.

THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

Colorado pikeminnow (*Ptychocheilus lucius*)

You have made a determination that the WIC's crossing of the Yampa and White Rivers, as proposed, may affect but is not likely to adversely affect the Colorado pikeminnow and is not likely to adversely modify its critical habitat. The USFWS concurs with your determination based on WIC's commitment to cross the rivers via Horizontal Directional Drill (HDD) to minimize effects to instream and backwater areas of the rivers.

Additionally, WIC should adhere to the fisheries construction timing window between October 1 and April 1 both for the crossing and for the withdrawal of hydrostatic testing water. In the event that the HDD crossing method cannot be implemented or fails during

the process, WIC is committed to reinitiate consultation with the USFWS for an alternative method of river crossing.

You have made a determination that the proposed project may affect but is not likely to adversely affect the following species for which suitable habitat is located within or near the project area.

Lesquerella congesta (Dudley Bluffs bladderpod) and
Physaria obcordata (Piceance twinpod)

Surveys were conducted in suitable habitat during 2004 and 2005 with negative results. The USFWS concurs with your determination based on the survey results, the mitigation measures presented in WIC's Conservation Measures Plan and FERC recommendations, and on the commitment to store and replace topsoil on the right-of-way to preserve seed banks and discourage invasive weeds.

Spiranthes diluvialis (Ute ladies'-tresses orchid)

Orchid surveys were conducted in suitable habitat during the blooming season in 2004 and 2005 with negative results. The USFWS concurs with your determination based on the survey results, the mitigation measures presented in WIC's Conservation Measures Plan and FERC recommendations, and on the commitment to store and replace topsoil on the right-of way to preserve seed banks and dormant roots and to discourage invasive weeds.

Bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)

Surveys were conducted in 2004 and 2005. In Colorado two nesting sites were found within 2640 feet of the ROW. The USFWS concurs that construction activities are not likely to adversely affect bald eagle nesting activity, provided that construction is completed prior to November 15 (not February 15). Recommended seasonal restrictions as revised by G.R. Craig in 2002 indicate that no human encroachment should occur from November 15 through July 31 within ½ mile radius of a nest. Activity may continue until November 30 if necessary, provided that a qualified raptor biologist will monitor for pair bonding behavior. If courting or nesting behavior is observed, construction activity within the nest buffer area will cease until informal consultation can be reinitiated with the USFWS to develop appropriate mitigation action. Any activities between November 30 and August 15 can only occur outside of a ½ mile radius around active nests. This would include hydrostatic testing and restoration activities.

Bald eagle roosting sites were found at three sites in Colorado within the BLM-required development buffer of ½ mile. Activity should be avoided within this buffer between November 15 and March 15. The USFWS concurs that construction activities may affect but are not likely to adversely affect roosting bald eagles based on mitigation measures proposed by WIC to include: morning and evening roost counts starting November 1 or when construction is within 3 miles of a roost, halting construction when counts decrease by 50% or more on two consecutive nights, and reinitiation of informal consultation with USFWS before continuation of activities. WIC has also committed to an avoidance and protection protocol for potential roost trees within the ROW.

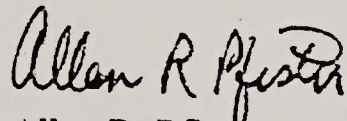
Black-footed ferret (*Mustela nigripes*)

Black-footed ferret habitat occurs within the ROW in both Wyoming and Colorado on white-tailed prairie dog towns. Surveys were conducted in Wyoming during 2005 with negative results. The prairie dog towns in Colorado have been block-cleared for the ferrets, and are considered important potential habitat for future ferret reintroduction. The USFWS concurs with your determination based on the negative surveys, and on WIC's conservation measures plan for the white-tailed prairie dog. Mitigation measures for the prairie dogs and the ferrets include an 85 foot right of way through all dog towns, minimized disturbance activities and a biologist to accompany the trencher and watch for ferrets.

This concludes informal and formal consultation for the above species pursuant to the regulations implementing the Act. This project should be re-analyzed if new information reveals effects of the action that may affect listed species or designated or proposed critical habitat in a manner or to an extent not considered in this consultation, if the action is subsequently modified in a manner that causes such effects, and /or if a new species is listed or critical habitat is designated that may be affected by this project.

We appreciate your efforts to ensure the conservation of endangered, threatened, and candidate species and migratory birds. If you have questions regarding our comments or your responsibilities under the Act, please contact Ellen Mayo at (970) 243-2778 extension 14, or ellen_mayo@fws.gov.

Sincerely,



Allan R. Pfister
Western Colorado Supervisor

cc: FERC, Project Biologist, Washington, D.C. (D. Swearingen)
USFWS, Regional Office, Energy Coordinator, Lakewood, CO (B. Dach)
USFWS, Biologist, Cheyenne, WY (K. Erwin)
USFWS, Supervisor, Colorado Field Office (S. Linner)
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